

WEATHER - PARIS: Tuesday, fine, clouds, 23-27 (23-27). Wednesday, 23-24 (23-24). Thursday, 23-24 (23-24). Friday, 23-24 (23-24). Saturday, 23-24 (23-24). Sunday, 23-24 (23-24).
LONDON: Tuesday, dry and sunny, 23-24 (23-24). Wednesday, 23-24 (23-24). Thursday, 23-24 (23-24). Friday, 23-24 (23-24). Saturday, 23-24 (23-24). Sunday, 23-24 (23-24).
NEW YORK: Tuesday, showers, 23-24 (23-24). Wednesday, 23-24 (23-24). Thursday, 23-24 (23-24). Friday, 23-24 (23-24). Saturday, 23-24 (23-24). Sunday, 23-24 (23-24).

Algeria	12 S.	Lebanon	21 30
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France	18 P.	Netherlands	15 00 P.
Germany	23 30 D.S.T.	Nigeria	20 K.
Greece	15 P.	Portugal	23 30 D.S.T.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	23 30 D.S.T.
India	18 D.S.T.	Switzerland	17 30 S.P.
Iran	23 30 D.S.T.	Turkey	23 30 D.S.T.
Italy	23 30 D.S.T.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	23 30
Israel	23 30 D.S.T.	Yugoslavia	12 D.

29,091

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1976

Established 1887

Oil Dispute Heats Up Greece, Turkey Forces Move in Aegean

By John Lawton

STANBUL, Aug. 9 (WP)—Turkey and Greece deployed troops today as the row between the two over oil-drilling rights in the Aegean grew more heated. Greece delivered its second protest note in three days to the Turkish government and said it would take alleged Turkish violations of the 1978 Convention on the Continental Shelf to the Security Council, and to the World Court at The Hague.

But Western diplomats expressed fears that the military posturing by the two countries could lead to an "accidental" clash between their armed forces.

Military sources in Athens said Greek warships had been dispatched to the northwest Aegean where the Turkish seismic research ship Sismik-1 is probing for oil on seabed claimed by Greece.

Witnesses reported amphibious combat units had taken up positions at Cesme and Karaburun on Turkey's Aegean coast opposite the Greek island of Chios.

There were also reports of troop movements on Turkey's western land border with Greece.

"Let us continue to follow developments without nervousness," Mr. Demirel told newsmen in Istanbul, where he was vacationing.

Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangi was also relaxing in a seaside villa near Istanbul and Defense Minister Ferit Melen was visiting his electoral constituency of Van in eastern Turkey.

Mr. Demirel, however, made it plain that Turkey would not call off its Aegean oil hunt because of the Greek protests.

"Right Affirmed"

"The Aegean is not a Greek lake," he told newsmen. "It is our right to carry out research in this region and we shall use this right."

He indicated that the second Greek protest over the Sismik-1's activities would, like the first, be rejected.

"Any unilateral claim by Greece will not be taken into consideration," he said.

Turkish Foreign Ministry officials in Ankara confirmed receipt of the second Greek note but declined to reveal its contents further than to say it was along the same line as the first note.

In its first protest, delivered Saturday, Greece charged that the Sismik-1 had probed for oil off the Greek island of Lesbos, thereby violating Greece's continental shelf.

"Lesbos is less than five miles off the Turkish coast and Turkey claims the seabed around it is an extension of the Turkish mainland."

Turkey rejected the Greek note yesterday on the grounds that no agreement had yet been reached on the delimitation of the disputed seabed and, until it was, Turkey had as much right there as Greece.

Greece has proposed that the dispute be taken to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The Turkish government at first accepted this proposal but backed out under pressure from the leftist opposition and demanded bilateral negotiations instead.

Greece said today that it would take its case unilaterally to the World Court.

Greece has sent its own research vessel into the northwest Aegean to back up its claims of seabed rights.

U.S. Urges Restraint

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The United States is urging Turkey and Greece to "show the utmost restraint" in efforts to resolve their competing claims in the Aegean Sea, the State Department said today.



FIRE IN BELFAST—Hijacked trucks that were set afire yesterday morning by rioting youths in the Falls Road area.



Gerry Fitt, Northern Irish politician, showing how he used a gun to chase away men who broke into his home yesterday.

Six Soldiers Shot in IRA Violence Mob Attacks Politician in Belfast

By John Lawton

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Rioting mobs of Irish Republican Army supporters attacked a leading Roman Catholic politician, stoned police stations and set up roadblocks with hijacked autos today on the fifth anniversary of internment without trial. The practice was ended late last year.

A stone-throwing mob attacked the home of Gerry Fitt, leader of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party. He held them at bay with a pistol before police rescued him and his wife and their 13-year-old daughter.

A total of 42 vehicles were hijacked and some set afire as roadblocks.

Six soldiers were wounded in a series of shooting incidents but none was believed seriously hurt. Shots were fired at Belfast's Springfield Road police station and the Glasmullen army camp in Andersonstown, and mobs hurled stones at the Andersonstown police station and at another station in East Belfast.

A policeman was slightly injured by a stone hurled through the window of a police car in the center of the city.

At Coalisland, 40 miles west of Belfast, a mob stoned an army patrol. Troops fired rubber bullets to disperse the rioters.

Mr. Fitt told reporters he was seeing Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees to report on the incident and to ask what steps can be taken to protect his family and property, which have been attacked several times.

Asked why he had been a target, Mr. Fitt said, "Since the campaign of violence began, I have spoken out against it. If you oppose the IRA, you are attacked or killed."

Part-time soldiers of three battalions of the Ulster Defense Regiment were called out to free regular troops for riot duty.

Although the rioting occurred on the fifth anniversary of internment without trial, this measure was ended by the government in December and all those detained under it were released.

But the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, was also protesting the government's decision to end political status for IRA prisoners convicted of crimes of violence.

The police arrested Mrs. Maire Drumm, vice-president of the Provisional Sinn Fein. She headed a march through Belfast yesterday that preceded the violence.

Explosions Sink Greek Ship, Blocking Key Lebanon Port

By John Lawton

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Heavy fighting flared throughout Beirut today and a Greek freighter allegedly carrying arms exploded and sank in a southern port in what was called sabotage in initial reports.

The usual battles in the suburbs spread into Beirut's shell-battered commercial center, shattering a weeklong lull that had prevailed during abortive efforts to re-negotiate a cease-fire.

Reporters at Tyre, 45 miles south of Beirut, said that a series of explosions this morning ripped through an anchored Greek freighter identified as the Athena.

A Palestinian Liberation Organization spokesman said, "Our first reports indicate sabotage of a very sophisticated nature—i.e., sabotage by Israel." Leftist-run Beirut radio said, "Initial investigation has shown Israeli saboteurs were behind the blowing up of the freighter at Tyre."

The reporters said that the sunken ship blocked entry to all but small vessels sailing into Tyre, the main entry point for Palestinian arms following the Syrian blockade of Beirut, Sidon and Tripoli.

The rightist Phalangist party claimed that the ship was un-

Bhutto and U.S. To Seek Accord On Paris A-Pact

By Bernard Gwertzman

TEHRAN, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the United States and Pakistan had agreed to seek a compromise that would prevent a confrontation over Pakistan's plans to build a French-designed nuclear fuel-making plant.

In a news conference at the Lahore airport shortly before leaving Pakistan this afternoon, Mr. Kissinger said that after several hours of talks Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had consented to work out a formula to insure that Pakistan would not be able to divert atomic material into nuclear explosives.

"Our concern is not directed toward the intentions of Pakistan but toward the general problem of [atomic weapons] proliferation which can have disastrous consequences for the future of mankind," Mr. Kissinger said.

On the way to Tehran for a refueling stop before going on to Deauville, France, reporters on Mr. Kissinger's plane were again told that unless Pakistan agreed to a suitable compromise, the United States would not sell that country the A-7 bombers it has requested. Also, officials said that Pakistan would run the risk of losing U.S. economic aid.

One Approach

Mr. Kissinger was reluctant to go into the details of the possible compromise at the Lahore news conference but he said that one approach would be for Pakistan and France to sign an agreement similar to the one about to be concluded between the United States and Iran.

In the Iranian accord, the United States would in effect have a veto over Iranian actions in the nuclear field to insure that nuclear material could not be converted into weapons-grade explosives.

Reporters on the plane were told that further discussions would have to be held with the French to see if this was feasible. The Pakistanis have already agreed to buy the reprocessing plant from France as part of a total nuclear-power package that would include the construction of about 24 reactors around the country.

Although Mr. Kissinger, with Mr. Bhutto sitting nearby in the airport lounge, tried to avoid any sign of a crisis in relations, the issue has become a major one between the two countries.

10-Year Delay Seen

The Pakistanis, even if they built the nuclear reprocessing plant, which would have international safeguards that Washington regards as inadequate, could not produce weapons-grade material for about 10 years, U.S. officials believe.

But the Pakistanis, who are concerned about a possible military threat from India, are urgently seeking to buy about 100 A-7s at a cost of more than \$500 million.

Thus they are under pressure from the United States to agree to a nuclear formula acceptable to Washington, in order to buy the planes.

It rained all morning in Lahore, part of an area where floods have been common.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

French Seen Holding Firm On Atom Deal

By John Lawton

PARIS, Aug. 9 (WP)—France will go ahead with its plans to sell a nuclear processing plant to Pakistan despite indications that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is exerting pressure on both countries to cancel the deal, informed sources said today.

These sources said French officials were reacting with "irritation" to what they saw as the second U.S. intervention this year against French nuclear exports to the Third World.

France canceled the sale of a similar atomic fuel reprocessing plant to South Korea in January after the United States made its displeasure with the deal known to both countries.

Mr. Kissinger arrived in France tonight after meeting with Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Lahore early in the day.

No Talks With French

French officials said there would be no discussions of the question during Mr. Kissinger's 36-hour stopover as the guest of Loel Guinness, a British friend, at his estate 35 miles from the resort of Deauville.

U.S. officials here insist that Mr. Kissinger is merely taking a day and a half off here before going to the Netherlands Wednesday for a six-hour official visit. The seclusion of the estate he is visiting, however, could also be an ideal setting for one of the secretary's secret diplomatic meetings.

The new U.S.-French discord on nuclear exports, which was the principal point of dispute between President Ford and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in discussions in Washington in May, comes a week after France let it be known that it will sell two nuclear electricity-generating plants to South Korea.

Korean Sale

The French do not expect the South Korean sale to produce new problems with Washington. The United States itself is a major exporter of nuclear electricity plants to the Third World.

But the United States opposes the export of the technology for recovering spent plutonium that can be used for manufacturing nuclear weapons, which at present is the principal function of the kind of reprocessing plant Pakistan has agreed to buy from France. India used a reprocessing plant to make a nuclear explosive device.

French officials stress that Pakistan has agreed to observe International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as a condition for the sale and has signed a separate agreement with France pledging to use the plant for peaceful purposes only and permitting French an IAEA inspection.

But an official on the Kissinger plane said the United States does not consider those safeguards sufficient and would withhold economic and military help from Pakistan if the deal goes forward.

Leftists Elect Mayor in Rome

By John Lawton

ROME, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Giulio Argan, an independent candidate elected to the city council on the Communist ticket, became Rome's new mayor tonight.

Mr. Argan, a 67-year-old art history professor at Rome University, was elected by a left-wing coalition led by the Communists.

The coalition of Communists, Socialists and Social Democrats reached agreement Saturday on a governing lineup to replace the Christian Democrats, who had run the city since World War II. Mr. Argan was elected tonight, with the Republicans and the Christian Democrats abstaining.

U.S. Northeast Threatened By Season's First Hurricane

By John Lawton

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—New York's metropolitan area, especially Long Island with its millions of permanent residents and summer vacationers, braced today for the hurricane named Belle.

The storm, the season's first hurricane, rolled up from the South, its winds swirling at 110 miles an hour.

The storm lost none of its strength as it skirted North Carolina's outer banks at midmorning and the coast of Virginia a short time later. Its core was close enough to land to be felt but far enough at sea to avoid causing serious damage ashore.

The hurricane was headed straight for Long Island, a course that would take it through at least the fringes of the nation's most populous urban area—the western part of Long Island, New York City and coastal New Jersey.

The National Weather Service cautioned the 13 million people living within 50 miles of the city's center to prepare for the possible impact.

Also in the storm's path was New England's coast and Cape Cod, both populous in the vacation season. Workmen all along the coast were preparing the area for high winds and drenching rains.

The hurricane's impact was felt with the storm still hours out to sea. Stock exchange activity on Wall Street was halted ahead of time, UN meetings were canceled and an exhibition pro football game at Yankee Stadium was called off.

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"There are as many people this year but they aren't spending money like they did. The store took in \$200,000 last year, which is not a lot for Mykonos, but we won't do even that this year."

For Luis Orozco, a Mexican artist who came here to visit 16 years ago and was so overwhelmed by the island's original beauty and charm that he has stayed on, the continuing advance of brown plastic cushions was the first sign of a worsening situation this summer.

"They put the plastic cushions in just so they can raise their prices," he said indignantly as he polished out that two more of the harbor's roughhewn fishermen's coffee houses had been converted into overpriced tourist cafes. "They are so shortsighted they don't realize that people come to Mykonos for its authenticity and simplicity and they will wind up by driving away the people who should come."

Then they built extra rooms or new houses just to rent out in the summer. They opened one fancy restaurant for affluent visitors and began knitting shirts and sweaters to sell in the island's grocery stores.

The simplicity and cheapness of these arrangements helped draw more and more tourists not interested in high-rise hotels or package tours.

But the biggest influx came in the last five years as the islanders, watching business grow, looked the other way as nude beaches developed on some parts of the island. By last year the island's most remote beach, Elia, would have earned an X-rating on some days and discotheques and bars catering to flamboyantly dressed male and female gays took over much of the town's night life.

With 30,000 tourists descending on the 3,500 inhabitants of the island in the peak summer weeks "we are lost in the tide. We don't have time to be hospitable," said Andreas Diabaris, a local businessman.

During the crush, stores and homes in the center of the labyrinth of whitewashed passageways all hawk the same kind of souvenir sweaters, shirts and laundry jewelry.

"These people are not merchants or businessmen," said Mr. Diabaris. "They've seen somebody else sell shirts so they think they can make money at it, too."

The half-dozen new discotheques that opened this summer to join the existing 20 or so in blaring the same Barry White numbers into the Aegean night have remained largely empty as fewer gays have been in evidence and younger, less affluent travelers have made up a larger part of the influx.

"There isn't the spirit of community that I felt two years ago when I came," said Nancy Sidowsky, an American from Miami who works in Paris. "They are turning people off by just going for the quick profit and not caring about you at all."

"People here have been poor and they are afraid of it happening again," said Mr. Orozco. "But they should stop short of selling their values and of ruining their environment. Mykonos is the Venice of Greece. It should be saved from sinking under its own greed."

A Paradise Is Lost as Mykonos Succumbs To Greed

By Jim Hoagland

MYKONOS, Greece (WP)—The wind had dropped, leaving the whitewashed island town to bake in the noon stillness. Babis Gyzotis, the owner of the island's best and most expensive restaurant, stared down into his scotch and then out into the deserted street.

"It is no good what we are doing to ourselves," he said. "We treat people as things to be consumed, to be spit out after we get the money. The island is going bad."

Up the street John Contaratos was opening his frozen food and liquor store and also noticing the signs of change this summer.

Mr. Contaratos set off in 1948 at 13 from Mykonos to find his fortune in the United States. Back then, families on this rocky Aegean island had to send their sons to sea or abroad to make money.

But more than a decade of contact with tourists seeking sand, sun and perhaps easy sex has left Mykonos wealthy beyond its dreams. Five years ago Mr.

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Over Attempted Coup

Arab League, OAU to Probe Sudan Charge Against Libya

By John Darnton

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Aug. 9 (NYT).—The Arab League and the Organization of African Unity disclosed yesterday that they were contacting member countries to form a joint commission to investigate the Sudan's charge that it was invaded by Libya last month.

Both organizations had persuaded the Sudan to withdraw the complaint from the United Nations. They disliked the idea of airing another dispute before the world body.

The dispute is destined to further divisions in the Arab world. Since the Sudan is inhabited in part by people with ethnic links to black Africa and by people of mixed Arabic and African origin, black Africa also is an interested party.

The Sudanese government asserts that the attempted coup of July 2 and 3 against President Gaafar Numeiri was carried out by soldiers paid, trained and equipped by Libya.

Suspicion Exists

It has supported the charge with captured weapons and confessions made by rebel prisoners during a series of mass trials. Ninety-eight were executed by firing squads last week and 210 are awaiting a review of their verdicts.

Since the Soviet Union is a major arms supplier to Libya's

head of state, Col. Moamer Qaddafi, the suspicion exists at the highest government levels here that it played a role.

On walls in Khartoum's dusty streets, fading posters attacking Zionism have been covered over with posters depicting a captured Kalashnikov, the Soviet assault rifle. Recently, the Sudanese government also has turned its wrath against Britain for allowing a Sudanese exile who claimed responsibility for the rebellion to speak over the British Broadcasting Corp.

At a mass rally Saturday night in Heroes Square, a vast plaza in Omdurman just across the Nile, thousands heard speakers condemn Britain for letting the rightist rebel leader attack the regime in an interview in London.

Initially, Gen. Numeiri charged that "80 per cent" of the invaders were foreign mercenaries. However, indications now are that, while there may have been a smattering of Libyans, Chadians, Egyptians and Ethiopians, the bulk of the force was composed of Sudanese émigrés. Most of them were affiliated with a rightist mystical Moslem sect called Mahdists.

Movement Liquidated

Mr. Mahdi, the leader of the sect, has been in exile since 1974. He is a former prime minister and key member of the Umma party, the political wing of the Mahdist movement that was liquidated along with other political parties when Gen. Numeiri's "free officers" seized power in May, 1969.

The religious exiles, augmented by some of the 5,000 Sudanese who migrated to Libya to look for work, formed a national front in 1973 aimed at usurping power back home. Since the religious movement has an anti-Egyptian tradition, it found Libya increasingly hospitable as the split between Col. Qaddafi and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt widened. Had the coup succeeded, the effect would have been to isolate Egypt. Its failure resulted in the further isolation of Libya. The Sudan and Egypt, with the recent signing of a mutual defense treaty, have drawn closer together.

Relations between Libya and the Sudan have deteriorated rapidly since 1972, when Khartoum refused to allow a Libyan Army contingent to be shifted across the Sudan to Uganda, where President Idi Amin, Col. Qaddafi's ally, was involved in clashes with Tanzania.

Bonn Denies Aid To Violators of Eastern Border

BONN, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Bonn government denied East German accusations today that it has aided "provocative border violations" along East Germany's fortified frontier, where Communist guards have shot three Westerners this summer.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government warned the East Berlin regime against carrying out a threat to curtail West German visiting rights to the Communist nation as a result of the border dispute.

Reacting to an editorial in the East German Communist party newspaper Neues Deutschland, Bonn spokesman Armin Gruenewald declared, "Outrailing entry of West German citizens to East Germany would contradict the obligations of the all-German agreements and the Helsinki accord."

Bonn's representative in East Berlin, Guenther Gaus, also stressed both points in a one-hour meeting today with East Germany's Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, but the talks failed to resolve the tensions. Mr. Gruenewald told reporters.

The East German regime charges that the Bonn government has systematically aided West German intruders into Communist territory along the 1,320 kilometer frontier.

Ruler's Son Injured

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—François Houphouët-Boigny, youngest son of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, was seriously injured in a car accident this weekend after attending the funeral of an aunt. He was sent to Paris for medical treatment.

'Bad' Twin Dies as Brothers Fight Over Impersonation in France

DIEPPE, France, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Philippe Levasseur, 25, has eaten nothing since he gave himself up to police Saturday after killing his twin brother, Gilbert, for impersonating him, police said today.

Police Capt. Pierre Paturel said Mr. Levasseur "is suicidal from remorse."

As police reconstructed the story, the men's parents, who are farm workers, turned the "wicked" twin, Gilbert, out of the house five years ago. He became a part-time worker in Dieppe and spent most of his time drinking.

Philippe, the "good twin," left home six months ago and worked in suburban Londinières collecting seafood and driving a tractor.

Gilbert kept getting into trouble—fighting police, stealing, brawling. Each time he would pretend he was Philippe. The last time Gilbert stole a truck Philippe went to police to warn them the culprit was not he.

Saturday night Gilbert showed up in a Londinières café and told the owner to send the bill to Philippe. Other diners alerted Philippe. He tracked down his brother and ordered him to return to Dieppe. They fought and Philippe, in a rage, strangled Gilbert.

Prices of Food Staples Drop After Ethiopian Executions

By Tamene Asmare

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 9 (WP).—Prices for essential commodities have dropped by nearly 60 per cent since Ethiopian military rulers executed seven merchants three weeks ago.

The merchants, first detained on charges of hoarding and overpricing commodities, were unexpectedly executed along with 12 alleged plotters against the two-year-old leftist ruling military council, known here as the Dergue.

After a nationwide radio announcement of the executions, merchants—especially here in the capital—began lowering prices. Commodities like teff—an Ethiopian grain—and hot peppers

dropped in price to an all-time low. Merchants have been selling 230 pounds of teff flour, enough to last a family of six for a month, at half the amount charged after prices rose a year ago when rural land was nationalized.

Slashed by a Third. The price of bereberi—the hot pepper used for cooking the Ethiopian stew called wot—was slashed to one-third of its earlier price.

"The bereberi business had been good for the last six months but when we heard that the Dergue killed some of our friends, we brought down our prices," said a 45-year-old bereberi seller in Addis Ababa's open market.

"I wanted to get rid of this salt as fast as I could," said a dealer who brought his price down by 50 per cent after the executions.

Special search squads were set up recently by the Urban Dwellers' Associations in villages throughout the country to seize hoarded commodities such as cereals, teff, salt, onions and berbere.

Discoveries of hoards in wealthy merchants' residences, warehouses and flour mills are reported daily by the government-controlled press.

"Revolutionary Justice." The confiscated commodities are sold at lower prices and merchants convicted of hoarding or overpricing are often condemned as "enemies of the people" and brought to "revolutionary justice."

Fearful of the search squads, the merchants in Nazareth—a grain center 80 miles east of here—reportedly dumped tons of grain in nearby ditches during a heavy rain two weeks ago. The dumped grain quickly washed away.

In Dire-Dawa, one of Ethiopia's principal eastern cities, the local judicial tribunal has referred a case of 11 merchants charged with hoarding and overpricing commodities to a special military tribunal, which is expected to order death or severe penalties.

For the last two weeks, thousands of women have been going to Addis Ababa's market center to take advantage of the low prices on essential commodities.

High Prices. "Now I can come to the market every Saturday," said a housewife who had stopped six months ago because of high prices.

After the executions, the military rulers warned merchants that overpricing or hoarding would be considered sabotage to the ongoing revolution.

Among the executed merchants, one was charged with hoarding 20 tons of grain. All others were convicted of hoarding between 250 and 350 tons of bereberi at a time when the hot pepper was particularly in demand, the announcement said.

Under those circumstances, abortions are inadmissible even from the judicial point of view, since the decision of the Constitutional Court does not refer to genetic abortion.

Women's groups in Italy claim that the tragedy illustrates that

the newspaper added that, in any case, any abortions in these circumstances would not be therapeutic, or aimed at saving the life of the mother as the court ruling prescribed, but eugenic, to avoid the birth of a physically or psychologically damaged child.

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Church, Christian Democratic Party Split

Toxic Gas Peril Fuels Italy's Abortion Dispute

By Christina Lord

ROME, Aug. 9 (NYT).—The theological and legal questions surrounding abortion have become a major issue here following the escape last month of highly poisonous chemical fumes from a factory near Milan.

The problem of pregnant women whose unborn children may be affected by the substance has caused Italy's new government, which is Christian Democratic and traditionally aligned with the Roman Catholic Church, to take an unusual stand—one that would allow such women to receive abortions. The church has maintained its unqualified opposition to interruption of pregnancy under any circumstances.

The chemical, tetrahydrodibenzoparadiene, has been termed by a number of scientists "one of the most toxic substances known to man."

In addition to causing damage to internal organs such as the liver and kidneys, TDD, as it is called here, is thought to alter chromosome makeup.

Larger Menace

That possibility has taken on growing importance as it becomes evident that the area of contamination may involve a considerably larger number of persons than was at first thought.

About 300 pregnant women have already been examined in special clinics set up near the area, which begins at Meda, 12 miles north of Milan, and extends south in a triangle including the towns of Sesto and Cesano Maderno.

Couples have been advised not to begin new pregnancies for several months at least, until the effects of the chemical are evaluated.

In past experiments, the substance has been seen to cause embryo malformations in small animals at a concentration of 100 parts per million, and is lethal to rabbits at one part per billion. The extent of its genetic effects on human beings is not fully known.

Court Ruling

Abortion is a punishable crime in Italy. But in a landmark ruling in February of last year, the Constitutional Court determined that the law was "partly unconstitutional" and that a pregnancy could be lawfully terminated for therapeutic reasons if the physical or psychological health of the mother was endangered.

Health Minister Luciano dal Falco indicated Friday that the government was having its present stance on the ruling.

As the possibility of granting abortions to women in the Sesto area became a main topic of discussion last week, the Vatican came out unequivocally against abortion as a solution to the problem.

"Even in difficult, very painful situations, the fundamental principle of absolute inviolability of every innocent human life, including the unborn, must remain," the Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, said last Wednesday.

Genetic Consideration

The newspaper added that, in any case, any abortions in these circumstances would not be therapeutic, or aimed at saving the life of the mother as the court ruling prescribed, but eugenic, to avoid the birth of a physically or psychologically damaged child.

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Other Chemicals Removed

SIVESIO, Italy, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—About 40 workers today began removing highly dangerous chemicals from the factory which

Swiss Testing Air

BERN, Aug. 9 (AP).—Swiss authorities have ordered that the air along the Swiss-Italian borders be tested for the presence

of any of the toxic vapor

leaked at Sesto. A spokesman for the Federal Health Office in Ticino, in southern Switzerland, said today that the testing was designed to "prevent any unforeseen developments."

The contaminated area is Sesto, about 30 kilometers from the Swiss border. Last week Federal Health Office imposed a "precautionary" ban on all ports of fruit and vegetables in the Sesto region.



FIGHTING AS USUAL—Christian Phalangist militiamen during a street-by-street fight with leftist forces near the besieged Palestinian camp of Tal Zaatar in East Beirut.

Still Sought-After Prize in Lebanon War

Tal Zaatar, in Ruins, Has Symbolic Value

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (WP).—As real estate, the shattered buildings in one of this city's poorest ghettos are hardly war "looting."

To both sides in Lebanon's civil war, however, the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar is much more than a fortified slum that for seven months has survived a tightening siege but now seems close to extinction.

To those sworn to defend it and to those determined to raise it, Tal Zaatar has become a highly emotional symbol.

"Tal Zaatar—the heroic fight of an encircled and savagely attacked Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon—has become a synonym for the Palestinian resistance itself," declares the Palestine Liberation Organization.

But an officer with the predominantly Christian Lebanese rightist forces surrounding the camp calls it "a cancer in the Lebanese body."

Vow to Resist

After the neighboring and smaller Palestinian refugee camp of Jir al-Pasha fell at the end of June, the Palestinian guerrillas in Tal Zaatar radioed: "We will fight until the last drop of our blood. We are faced with only two choices: either to remain steadfast until we are martyred or to break the spearhead of the fascist Zionist attack."

A rightist sat. of Tal Zaatar: "It is on Lebanese ground. We have no guilt because Lebanon ground must belong to the Lebanese."

However, Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, says: "Tal Zaatar people are bent on returning to their homeland to build an independent state. The word 'surrender' has been wiped out of the vocabulary of the Palestinians."

In response, a Christian Maronite civil engineer said of the Palestinians in Lebanon: "We have no guilty feelings. We didn't invite them. They came. Why don't they go to Syria, to Egypt or to hell?"

With the fall of the Moslem slum of Nabaa to rightist forces last week, Tal Zaatar—a name meaning "hill of thyme"—is the only left-held outpost remaining east of the Beirut river that

runs through the city. In the event that the war ends with Lebanon being partitioned into little rightist and leftist states, the rightists want to be certain that they control everything east of the river.

Close to Highways. Situated in a former factory district, Tal Zaatar is also strategically important to both sides because it lies close to some major highways leading into Beirut.

There are two main chief reasons why Tal Zaatar has not fallen to the rightists despite a siege that has allowed only a few guerrillas with backpacks to reach the camp this summer with precious supplies on their backs:

For one, the defenders of Tal Zaatar built up a substantial stock

of food and ammunition, concrete shelters and trenches from which to fight the camp.

Secondly, even though thousands of shells have been fired at the camp in the last year, it is likely that a cost-fantasy assault, involving man-to-man combat, would need to overrun the defenders.

Confident that the Tal Zaatar defenders were about to be led into surrender, the rightists have not been eager to risk losses that such an assault probably involve.

Still, it is likely that Tal Zaatar will fall sooner or later, when its defenders run out of ammunition. Formerly capable of deploying a great deal of power, they now are reduced to occasional sniping.

Islam Extremist Movement Resumes Activities in Egypt

By Eric Pace

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (NYT).—The feared and far-flung Islamic extremist movement known as the Muslim Brotherhood, which quietly awoke in Egypt, the land of its birth.

Copies of a Moslem Brotherhood publication have appeared on newsstands here in recent weeks. Cairo intellectuals, aware of the recent months' brotherhood posters have appeared at Cairo University. Informal get-togethers have been held here and guest speakers have made discreet appearances.

All this is a far cry from 1954, when a gunman with ties to the brotherhood emptied his revolver at Gamal Abdel Nasser, who was unhurt. He ordered a crackdown on the brotherhood and about 4,000 persons were arrested. Six were hanged.

Before it was banned in 1949, the brotherhood was estimated to have between 100,000 and 1 million adherents in Egypt—followers of Hassan al-Banna, whose title, "supreme guide," came from the vocabulary of Moslem mystics.

Its essence, aim was to impose Islamic precepts rigorously upon the life of Moslem nations and its recent activities have ranged from Jordan, where well-informed Arabs say it is tolerated by elements in the leadership, to Syria, where by some accounts it has been active within the army, notably in the area of Hama, a center of conservatism.

Apparent Tolerance. Although the government of President Anwar Sadat has not pronounced itself lately on the question of the brotherhood, it is apparently being tolerant about low-key brotherhood activities. Egypt has only one legal political organization, the Arab Socialist Union.

There are even unconfirmed reports that a political activist long identified with the brotherhood has been named to a post in a subsection of the ASU, which is led by Premier Moustapha Salem.

Various explanations circulate here for this apparent tolerance toward the brotherhood, which was founded here in 1928 and became a political terrorist society devoted to eradicating foreign influence in Egypt.

The brotherhood engineered the assassination of Premier Moustapha Salem in 1945 and was

accused of other killings in the 1940's. Its activities spread through the Arab and as far afield as Switzerland.

Tolerance toward brotherhood activities is seen here as an expression of Mr. Sadat's relatively conservative world view. There are suggestions that the government may feel it is in its interest to have Islamic conservatives in the university and other areas as a counter to leftists.

There are widespread rumors and rumors here about the Gulf area that Mr. Sadat's tolerance is due to his urging of the Saudi Arabian government, although the Saudis have denied by infusing Saudi.

Arrests Reported

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (AP).—Several police have made several arrests in a crackdown on a group of young revolutionary fundamentalists who allegedly were turning Egypt into a strict Muslim state, the newspaper Al-Ahram has reported.

The paper, quoting security officials, said investigation showed that the 500-member group was working to overthrow government and set up an "Islamic state."

Al-Ahram said police are searching for the leader, Ezzat Ahmed Moustafa, who had been arrested in May of last year by government described that as Moslem fundamentalists reported by Libya's leader, Moamer Qaddafi.

Buenos Aires Assured Bonn on Missing P

BONN, Aug. 9 (UPI).—A line President Jorge Videla assured Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that two West German men disappeared in Argentina more than four months ago never in the custody of the authorities, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today.

Mr. Gruenewald said Lt. Videla told Mr. Schmidt, "I have found no trace of Peter and Klaus Zieschank. On July 9, a group of nine West German men handed a letter to the Argentine Embassy here, demanding a nation about Mr. Falk and Zieschank."

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Cares Put Aside at U.S. Gathering

Eucharist 'Party' Revives Catholics

By Kenneth A. Briggs

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—A priest from Iowa, dressed in a tuxedo, presided over the Eucharist at the 41st International Eucharistic Congress here, singing a hymn and summing up his feelings about the occasion.

"We were long overdue for a party," he said, breaking into a broad smile, "and at last we're having it."

Without minimizing the underlying serious nature of last week's gathering of Catholics here, the dominant mood was one of celebration.

Participants were eager to sing and pray together, to meet and get to know each other, and, as a teen-age native said, to feel good about being Catholic.

As events moved into the final day yesterday, organizers and visitors were generally calling the congress an event of extraordinary significance for the church.

Although the hierarchy was much in evidence, the congress was primarily a folk festival, illustrating the Second Vatican Council's emphasis on the church as "the people of God."

Referring to the manifest signs of unity at the congress, the Most Rev. Joseph Bernardin, archbishop of Cincinnati, president of the U.S. Conference of Bishops, noted that "we have experienced a lot of tensions and conflict in the church over the past 10 years. But I have a feeling that that period might just be over."

Some believe this to have been the greatest world's fair in the church's history.

Among the groups represented at the congress were some that

never attended such a gathering and others that were once in an ambiguous relationship to the church.

American Indians, for example, not only attended their first congress, 200 strong, but conducted one of the dozens of ethnic masses. A Chippewa priest gave the sermon.

Of the groups that were once peripheral to the church, the most notable were Marriage Encounter, a program to strengthen marriages, and the Charismatic Renewal, a Pentecostal movement that stresses "speaking in tongues" and other "gifts of the Holy Spirit."

Another illustration of pluralism was a mass for black people. The congregation, about half black and white, listened to religious soul music and African drums and heard the black preacher, the Most Rev. Eugene Marino of Washington, declare that black religion had the "kind of soul stirring quality missing from our liturgical celebrations."

An unparalleled mixture of this nation's ethnic Catholics could be seen in the mammoth exhibition hall, where among the 400 exhibitors were such groups as the Ecumenical Foundation and the League of Ukrainian Catholics.

Comfortable Variety

"This is the first time we've gotten together in this country since the Second Vatican Council," said Msgr. Robert Coll of Allentown, Pa. "A convention like this reminds us who we are—40 million believers in a certain way of life. We have become very comfortable with this variety."

As most observers pointed out, the adaptation to such reforms as the use of vernacular liturgy, the introduction of congregational participation in prayers and hymn singing, and the creation of new liturgies for special groups has been so sweeping as to be almost taken for granted.

But the explication also prompted an unusual act of independence by a Chilean court.

Chile Ousts Two Who Defended Political Inmates

SANTIAGO, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The expulsion during the weekend of two lawyers who had been active in the legal struggle to find and defend Chilean political prisoners was the latest in a series of government blows against the Catholic Church's prisoner rights agency, the Vicariate of Solidarity.

But the expulsion also prompted an unusual act of independence by a Chilean court.

Only hours after human rights lawyers Jaime Castillo Velasco and Eugenio Velasco Letelier were reportedly arrested and put on a plane to Buenos Aires, a Santiago appeals court ordered a stay of the government expulsion order and asked for further information justifying the legality of the measure.

The appeals court was told by the Interior Ministry that the expulsion had already been carried out. It was the second time in four months that one of Chile's courts, which usually back government actions, had ruled against the government.

Mr. Velasco Letelier and Mr. Castillo Velasco, who was a minister of justice in the government of former President Eduardo Frei, were among five lawyers who signed a letter denouncing Chilean abuses of power and violations of human rights.

Nagasaki Anniversary

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Nagasaki observed the 31st anniversary of its destruction by atomic bombing today with an appeal for a ban on nuclear weapons. Premier Takeo Miki joined about 17,000 in attending a memorial service for an estimated 73,000 persons who perished in the blast.



CATCHING "40 WINKS"—Tired campaigner Nancy Reagan napping on her husband's lap as he read a newspaper on a return flight to Los Angeles from a swing through the South and East in quest of delegates for upcoming Republican National Convention.

Ford Asserts Running Mate Must Be a Party Moderate

By R.W. Apple Jr.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9 (UPI)—President Ford says that he wants a middle-of-the-road Republican as his running mate, not someone as "extreme" as Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Ronald Reagan's vice-presidential choice.

In an interview with reporters of the Associated Press and United Press International, Mr. Ford asserted that the selection of Sen. Schweiker "hasn't produced results" for his rival.

Former Gov. John Connally of Texas, whose name is believed to stand near the top of the President's list of possible running mates, said yesterday that it was "highly questionable" whether

Carter Disavows Payments for Blacks' Support

PLAINS, Ga., Aug. 9 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter said yesterday that his campaign may have given money to black ministers who supported him in the Democratic primaries but he denied knowledge of payments for anything but legitimate expenses.

If undocumented payments to the ministers did occur, they were strictly against his campaign policy, the Democratic presidential nominee said. His statement was in response to a Los Angeles Times report that Carter forces in California paid four black clergymen a total of \$5,000 for their support.

"Obviously I don't know anything about it myself and we have tried to minimize this kind of campaign abuse in every way possible," Mr. Carter said at a press conference in front of his home here. "But I don't have any doubt that it happened on occasion."

He said that he has directed his campaign treasurer, Robert Lipschutz, to check "or any wrongdoing on the part of campaign staff members and instructed his press secretary, Jody Powell, to report any such findings immediately to the press."

With churches as the traditional places for political meetings in black communities, Mr. Carter said, it is legitimate to compensate them for heating, cleaning and advertising expenses.

Uganda Releases Kenyan Captives

NAIROBI, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Seventy-two Kenyans released from "protective custody" in Uganda returned to their country today looking weary but saying that they had been treated well, the official Kenya News Agency reported.

They said that the main problems encountered by their group of 6 men, 12 women and 52 children were a lack of exercise and no milk for the children, the agency added.

Most of them were arrested on July 19 while trying to leave western Uganda. They were released following Friday's Kenya-Uganda agreement to normalize relations between the two countries.

Israel Lifts a Curfew

TEL AVIV, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Israeli military authorities today lifted a curfew clamped on central Nahal yesterday when Arab residents staged a major demonstration.

Operate From Atlanta Center

Sleuths Probing Legion Disease Seldom Fail

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Their symbol is a shoe with a hole worn through its sole by much trudging after clues. Some of their methods and habits of mind are those of the detective but the mysteries they solve are medical and their dedication is to the prevention of disease.

They are the epidemiologists of the federal government's Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. The center is considered one of the most skilled and sophisticated public health investigation units in the world.

The center's staff got a heavy workout last week because of an outbreak of illness in Pennsylvania in which 27 persons have died of respiratory ailments after an American Legion convention. The episode caused national concern partly because of the fear that it might be the first outbreak of swine flu in a burgeoning epidemic. That fear has been dispelled but the mystery of the outbreak remains unsolved.

Studying the pattern of the occurrence of disease is the province of epidemiologists. Those at the center for Disease Control call themselves "shoe-leather epidemiologists," meaning they go everywhere and do everything necessary to find the cause of a disease outbreak so that it can be ended.

"Really, what we're trying to do is for prevention," said Dr. Philip Brachman, director of the center's Bureau of Epidemiology.

Once the cause of an outbreak is known, it can often be ended and future outbreaks of the same kind can be forestalled. In this kind of investigation the center seldom fails.

Dr. Brachman's files are full of examples. In one case, the investigators traced a mysterious outbreak of hepatitis among high school students in a Michigan city to the glue on doughnuts in a local bakery. The medical sleuths found that the man who applied the glue—by hand—was just recovering from a case of the virus-caused liver disease.

The investigators were led to the doughnuts—and to the bakery worker—through a painstaking process of interviewing all the teen-age victims of the outbreak until they found the common thread that linked all the cases. There was a bakery in the neighborhood and all of the youths who became ill liked to buy doughnuts on their way home from school—not just any doughnuts, glazed doughnuts. None of the others was contaminated.

In another case, the center helped the City of Riverside, Calif., solve the frightening puzzle of an epidemic of digestive tract infection that struck 1,600 persons in a population of 115,000. The cause was readily apparent—infection with bacteria of the kind called salmonella. But it was not until the investigators surveyed the city almost block by block and matched the cases of illness against the citywide pattern of water mains that they identified the source of the outbreak. It was a well used in the city water system. When the well was closed, the epidemic ceased.

Similarly, the Center for Disease Control helped the City of New York early this year end a typhoid outbreak that first appeared to be spread across seven states. Cases of typhoid fever had turned up in Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The common factor proved to be a restaurant in New York and, most probably,

just one dish—the mashed potatoes prepared from a dry mix and served during the early winter.

The center's experts go everywhere to solve puzzles of disease but they only enter an investigation at the request of local authorities.

Most of the center's field investigators are young doctors a few years out of medical school who serve two-year tours of duty in what is called the Epidemic Intelligence Service.

They are backed by the center's laboratory staff and facilities as well as by more experienced specialists in all kinds of disease, especially those that are infectious. The center is considered an international resource for identifying viruses and other causes of infection.

Usually, according to Dr. Brachman, the cause of an outbreak is quickly determined and it is the source of the germ that needs to be found. In some cases, like the American Legion outbreak, the cause itself is the mystery.

One such case occurred in the

1960s in Pontiac, Mich., and is still famous among members of the center's staff as "Pontiac fever." It was a strange illness that beset the county health department building there. Everyone who worked in the building seemed to get ill—with fever, chills, aches and pains. There were no deaths but virtually the building's entire work force was affected.

Severe Chills

Authorities in Pontiac asked the Center for Disease Control for help and an officer of the Epidemic Intelligence Service was dispatched immediately. He became ill, too. The center sent another—who also fell ill—and another, and another. One of them had chills so severe, Dr. Brachman recalls, that he could hear the victim's bed shaking over the telephone when the investigator called in to report.

After intense and prolonged search, the center's experts narrowed the cause to something that was being spread through the air by the building's air-conditioning system. That discovery ended the outbreak but the virus, bacterium, fungus or whatever it was that caused the fevers was never identified.

A visitor to the center last week asked an expert if the Pennsylvania outbreak had not sent them all to their file to review the Pontiac episode.

It was not necessary, the scientist said. Everyone at the center knows the Pontiac case by heart. It was one of their very few failures.

Japanese Indict Tanaka Aide in Lockheed Case

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Prosecutors investigating the Lockheed payoff scandal indicted today Toshiro Enomoto, a secretary of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, for allegedly receiving \$1.7 million in Lockheed money for Mr. Tanaka.

The money allegedly was passed on four occasions between Aug. 10, 1973, and March 1, 1974. The indictment thus came one day before the three-year statute of limitations would have expired for the first alleged transfer.

Under Japanese law, the indictment of any partner in an alleged crime suspends the statute of limitations in that case, meaning that Mr. Tanaka now can be indicted on the same charge without any time limit. He already is under arrest.

The charge against Mr. Enomoto is violation of Japan's foreign-currency regulations. But prosecutors have not decided how to handle Mr. Tanaka's case. They have been discussing the possibilities of indicting him on bribery charges in the case.

Mr. Tanaka so far is the only politician among 16 persons arrested in the Lockheed investigations in Japan. He and Mr. Enomoto both were arrested July 27 and have been held in detention cells since then.

Spain Fire Threatens Near-Extinct Wildlife

ALMONTÉ, Spain, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—A forest fire today threatened a wildlife reserve in southern Spain which protects endangered species, the news agency Citra reported.

The Coto Donana National Park contains the imperial eagle and the European lynx and is a vital enclave for hundreds of thousands of migratory birds.

Austrian Guilty On Gas Charge

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—A 25-year-old Austrian has been found guilty of manufacturing a deadly nerve gas, DFP, in cooperation with West Berlin's special status.

Richard Koenigshter was given a two-year suspended sentence by a court here for conspiring a post-World War II law, framed by the city's Allied occupying armies, which prohibited the production of war material.

He was arrested in February after a tip from the Vienna police that he was the source of nerve gas which had been found in the Austrian capital.

Koenigshter told the court he made the gas in a makeshift laboratory in his girl friend's West Berlin apartment. Phials of it were sold by his brother to two businessmen who allegedly wanted it for a Bulgarian contact. The presiding judge said that mystery surrounded some details of the case and it was never made clear why the gas was made.

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Reprocessing an Alliance

While Henry Kissinger and Pakistan's Prime Minister Bhutto were exchanging puns about reprocessing, the discussions in Lahore did in fact concern the reprocessing of an alliance. The key issue was, of course, Pakistan's intention of constructing a French-designed plant for reprocessing nuclear materials.

The United States, fearing further proliferation of the nuclear bombs which it brought into the world, 31 years ago, prefers that such reprocessing be done by a multinational facility, which could exercise control over the plutonium that is a by-product of reviving the uranium rods fueling atomic plants, and which can be used for nuclear weapons. Pakistan argues that to have its own reprocessing plant would make its nuclear energy program less dependent on outside sources of the fuel; it also feels that since India does its reprocessing—and makes its own bombs—Pakistan should have equal rights in this department, even if it promises not to make weapons.

Iran, which was the target of a congressional report on the amount and kind of weapons purchased from the United States, has accepted the multinational idea. But Pakistan has had a special place in U.S. foreign policy, almost since it came into being with the partition of the Indian subcontinent. The fact that Pakistan accepted, while India refused, U.S. military aid, was to set off a number of disputes within the United States over the U.S. role in this part of Asia—disputes which became critical when Pakistan and India fought over Kashmir and Bangladesh.

U.S. support for Pakistan was never complete—the famous expression "tilt," which emerged from confidential executive discussions in Washington in the wake of the Bangladesh fighting, expressed the position of the United States quite literally. It leaned toward Pakistan and supplied arms; during the war over the former East Pakistan, when India helped the Moslems there become independent, the primary U.S. concern was not Bangladesh, but a fear that the Indians would not stop there but move into west Pakistan.

Moreover, the argument over reprocessing is not the first that has separated the United States from Pakistan.

The latter always felt that Washington did not give enough support to its claims upon Kashmir; Washington, in turn, was worried over the ties that Pakistan established with China. And Pakistan, of late, has not given much moral or practical support to U.S. policies in Asia or the Middle East.

So if a rift develops over nuclear fuels, it will not mean a revolution in the diplomacy of the Indian subcontinent. Rather it would mark a redefinition of roles in an alliance that has not been without significance in Asia (it has always been a major factor in relations with India) but which has always had strait limits. And in standing for international controls over nuclear weapons potential, the United States takes a strong moral position on an issue that is becoming increasingly important for the world.

The Taiwan Dilemma

On his return from a visit to China, Senate minority leader Hugh Scott reported growing impatience there with the U.S. delay in fully "normalizing" relations, a step that Peking insists requires the United States to terminate its defense treaty as well as its diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

Unofficial pressure of this kind has increased since the death last January of Premier Chou En-lai, who sheathed the Taiwan issue in 1971-72 to open the way for rapprochement with the United States. But Sen. Scott found Chinese leaders still prepared to wait for the November election and the possibility of a new administration in Washington to negotiate the terms for full diplomatic relations, a course both President Ford and Jimmy Carter have indicated they intend to pursue.

It will not be an easy negotiation. Published reports that Chinese officials are privately threatening to "liberate" Taiwan by military force could derail a solution indefinitely, if Peking publicly endorses this line.

For two decades before 1971, the chief U.S. condition for recognition of Peking was a pledge to renounce force against Taiwan. In the interim compromise solution of 1972, expressed mainly in the Nixon-Chou En-lai Shanghai communiqué, the United States acknowledged that all Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait maintain that Taiwan is part of China; but it asserted a U.S. interest in a "peaceful settlement" of the Taiwan question. Privately and publicly, Premier Chou En-lai made it clear that Peking saw no urgency in resolving the issue.

Peking asserted that "the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair in which no other country has the right to interfere." But the United States tacitly noted that China neither had nor was preparing the seafloor or airfield for an invasion across the 90-mile Taiwan Strait.

The United States agreed to reduce and ultimately to withdraw its 9,000 troops on Taiwan; virtually all were there for Vietnam, intelligence or other functions anyway rather than the island's defense, which depended on the Seventh Fleet and the continuing U.S. defense treaty. Diplomatic relations with Taiwan continued; Washington and Peking exchanged lower-level "liaison missions."

There is no major problem now in adopting the so-called "Japanese formula"—downgrading diplomatic relations with Taipei to achieve full diplomatic relations with Peking. Eight of Taiwan's 10 main trading partners have done so without impeding trade or other relations.

But Japan and Taiwan's West European trading partners had no military arrangements with Taiwan; the U.S. commitment provided the stability needed to keep Taiwan's economy thriving.

Taiwan's prosperity, its attraction to foreign investors and the political future of 14 million Taiwanese, who don't want to be under Communist rule, depend on its military security. The U.S. defense treaty cannot be abrogated, as Peking now demands, unless Peking refrains from open threats of force and tacitly accepts viable substitute arrangements, including continued U.S. supply of arms for Taiwan's military forces and some less explicit unilateral U.S. commitment to Taiwan's defense. An insecure Taiwan, threatened by Peking, would be a source of tension or worse in Peking-Washington relations; its interest in acquiring nuclear weapons, now shelved, would revive and it might even invite Soviet bases. To normalize relations with the United States, it is in Peking's interest to accept the stabilization of Taiwan, shored up by U.S. ties.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Generalissimo?

The House Armed Services Committee, apparently acting in the Bicentennial spirit, has decided to grant relief for what it considers an injustice committed in 1799. A majority voted to give Gen. Washington a sixth star to allow him to outrank the First and Second World War five-star generals.

In fact, it might require seven stars to fit Washington into such a historic table of organization. Gens. Marshall, Eisenhower, Bradley and MacArthur all became five-star generals with the title of "General of the Army." But Gen. Pershing was called "General of the Armies" which, theoretically, might have entitled him to a sixth star.

Actually, Gen. Washington was named a lieutenant-general (three stars) only after he had retired from the White House to Mount Vernon. He accepted the honor on condition that it did not result in "any immediate charge upon the public."

Grandiose ranks of generalissimo and field marshal are sometimes self-conferred by dictators, former village tyrants, and leaders of assorted Ruritanias and Gilbert and Sullivan operas. We would suggest to the full Congress that Gen. Washington's memory rests secure, "first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen." He needs no posthumous promotion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 10, 1901

NEW YORK—So far the steel strike has had but little effect on the general trade of the country. This is due mainly to the fact that sufficient supplies are on hand to meet all demands. Should the struggle continue, however, this condition of affairs would be changed somewhat. But it must be remembered that the mills now involved represent only half the steel industry of the country.

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1926

LONDON.—The first television station in the world has been established here and the first two licenses for wireless television have just been granted by the British Post Office. These licenses have been taken out by a company which has taken over the invention of John Logie Baird, a Scotsman. Regular transmissions are now being made on a wave length of 200 meters between the company's offices in St. Martin's Lane and Harrow.



Lebanon: Desperate Need for Change

By Fawaz Turki

WASHINGTON.—We are too near the fact to say what significance the events in Lebanon will hold in future shifts of power in the Arab world. The events themselves, however, should have been both predictable and inevitable.

The seeds of conflict in Lebanon, as in other parts of the Middle East, were planted further back in time than a great many people imagine. French and British colonialism, following the two World Wars, had not only so thoroughly stylized the Arab people's perceptions of themselves, but had reprogrammed political and economic reality in the region in response only to its own interests.

The modern Arab world, as the two mandate powers had restructured it during their colonial heyday, remained to this day no more than a conglomeration of artificial states in the Fertile Crescent and medieval entities on the Gulf. Their creation, far from addressing the socio-political needs and aspirations of the people, provided for the existence of fierce dichotomies between the rich and the poor and between those few who owned the power and the many who did not.

Right of Kings

With few exceptions, the regimes in the Arab world, ruling over the destiny of a mass of people that theoretically should have the highest standard of living in the Third World, are practitioners of what could only be defined as a blatant form of the divine right of kings and of repressive, sectarian constructs. To take only the case of Saudi Arabia and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, we discover that they are named after the names of the ruling families, as if they were medieval fiefdoms. (They are the only two countries in the world thus named.) In the former, a "prince" drops \$6 million of the Arab people's money in one night gambling in Las Vegas and then returns home, unconcerned that he might be held answerable for his crime. In the latter, political parties and labor unions are banned along with the right to vote by women and nonproperty owners, as if one were living in pre-revolutionary France.

While the Arab people's oil wealth has gone to the purchase of skyscrapers in Beirut and real estate in Florida by sheikhs and sultans (or whatever wretched titles they are known by) from the Arabian Peninsula, the average Arab family remained at less than \$300 a year. In pre-civil war Lebanon, which contrary to the popular image held of it in the West was the least secular and democratic of all Arab "states," those very few Lebanese who owned 90 per cent of the wealth and 100 per cent of the power summed themselves on the beaches around the Holiday Inn and the St. Georges Hotel with flippancy and indifference while the masses of Lebanese huddled in their ghettos in the Mshak and Basta quarters of the city sucking on misery as if it were the throbbing pain of a universe.

Lebanon is but a fragment of the Arab world. Its lunatic violence is a case of the echo heard long after the voice had been forgotten. The injustice that was rampant in Lebanon is rampant virtually everywhere in the Middle East. And every condition of injustice produces its own dialectical tensions. The Palestinians, with their radicalism, their "rejection fronts" and their Marxist folk rhetoric, did not emerge in a vacuum; nor was the Lebanese conflict initiated on whim. Both are the organic outgrowth of that long gulf in the Middle East that separates state and stateless, rich and poor, powerful and helpless, progressive and conservative, and above all, a mass of disinherited souls and a ruling elite that continues to cling on to its traditionalist and tribal idiom.

The United States, which adheres religiously to its John Lockian principles of liberalism

at home but believes it has a mission to see them blocked or reversed abroad, has consistently underwritten the survival of the most backward and the most primitive of regimes in the Arab world, thus deliberately protecting an intolerable status quo against a tradition of revolt seeking social justice and freedom.

Destiny

It is not yet clear whether it will be the forces of the right or the left that will prevail in Lebanon. And it may not matter either way at this juncture in the history of the modern Arab world. What is significant is that a decisive change in the tenor of political and economic life is desperately needed in that region. And historical dynamics dictate that a people, particularly those in the Arab world, will sooner or later acquire a self-assured syntax of feeling about their destiny.

This means, very simply, that whether or not the secular and democratic changes called for in Lebanon are temporarily deflected from their preordained course, we might do well to note that they are part of an unfolding shape, of a vision in progress that the Arab people at different points in this decade or the next will be struggling for. We still could preempt the violence of other Lebanese in the Arab world by recognizing what Alexis de Tocqueville observed in his commentary on the French Revolution: "Patiently endured so long as it seemed beyond redress, a grievance comes to appear intolerable once the possibility of removing it crosses men's minds."

Mr. Turki, a Palestinian, lives in the United States and is the author of "The Disinherited: Journal of a Palestinian Exile." He wrote this article for The International Herald Tribune.

British Bill of Rights?

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Judges have a modest role in the British theory of government. Without a written constitution to expound as higher law, they have a duty to enforce whatever Parliament enacts to the letter. If a statute deprives a citizen of fundamental rights, the courts cannot help him. Nor, usually, will they consider whether an administrator has acted fairly.

That tradition is, of course, in sharp contrast to U.S. practice. It also differs from the rule on the Continent, where judges regularly review administrative decisions. British theory rejects reliance on judges because Parliament is sovereign: The ultimate source of law is to Parliament and the injured citizen must turn for relief.

At least that has been the British view. But there are fascinating signs of change. The government has proposed judicial review in a limited but important area. Judges are stretching their wings. There is talk more serious than ever, of a judicially enforceable bill of rights. Constitutionalism is in the air, and I think we may be at the beginning of a profound change in attitudes.

A significant straw in the wind was a series of lectures two years ago by a most respected judge, Sir Leslie Bagnall of the Court of Appeal. Sir Leslie called for "a new constitutional settlement," including a bill of rights that would be "entrenched" against invasion by Parliament. That is, Parliament could not alter its provisions by simply passing a new statute—as it now can change any law.

The idea of thus limiting the power of Parliament, familiar as it sounds to U.S. ears, is really a radical notion in the British system. But the Seamen lectures provoked widespread debate on the subject. Two months ago the government responded by publishing a large green pamphlet labeled "A Discussion Document."

The document, prepared by a committee of civil servants, took a carefully neutral tone but gave serious consideration to various ways of protecting civil liberties by law. One course was to incorporate into British law, enforceable by the courts, the European Convention on Human Rights. Signed by the countries of Western Europe in 1950, the convention protects in broad language such rights as freedom of expression and fair trial.

There is no commitment yet from the Labor government, but some of its members have begun to speak favorably of incorporating the European convention. The idea of a bill of rights probably has more support among Conservatives. So it is a fair bet

that a British government will make a move before long, probably the modest one of the European convention.

In the meantime, judges have begun to show signs of impatience with their tradition of subservience to the Executive. For example, the Court of Appeal set aside an order by the minister of education to a local council to stop selecting brighter students and putting them in more academic schools. That decision was unanimously upheld by the country's highest court, the House of Lords.

Parliament could easily reverse such a decision, by specifically authorizing the minister of education to override local authorities. But the courts did something important nonetheless. They said ministers had to be able to show reasons for particular actions. And they limited the discretion of the government—its right to exercise power under its interpretation of vague statutes. If the result is only to make Parliament consider issues more particularly, that would still be a big advance.

Why are attitudes changing on the role of courts? I think the trend reflects underlying changes in the nature of Britain's society and government.

Official Abuse

This has often been described as a homogeneous society, with people of common origins and traditions, and a hierarchical one, respectful of authority. Law is less necessary in such a community, but those attributes are visibly fading. The old order is not so readily accepted. And brown-skinned immigrants and their children are now 3 per cent of the population.

The idea that a victim of official abuse can get redress from Parliament has passed to the status of myth. Parliament is simply too busy to consider individual injustices except in the rarest of cases. It is so pressed for time, indeed, that it increasingly gives the Executive open-ended grants of power—raising new problems of liberty.

Northern Ireland has rightly had an impact on the assumption that the old system can assure individual rights. The absence of assured legal protection for civil rights in Ulster surely contributed to mutual fears, and neither Catholics nor Protestants now would conceivably accept minority political status without some enforceable guarantee of rights.

Finally, there is the pending proposal to give Scotland limited self-rule. The government has just recognized that the courts must then play a part in defining lines of authority. But that subject raises such large vistas of change that it requires separate discussion.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

On Friday, it will be 15 years since the building of the Berlin Wall... a turning point, not only in German but in human history.

MUNICH.—If the fatal shooting of an Italian truck driver at the East-West German border last Thursday can be said to serve any purpose, then at least it is to focus attention on that frontier's macabre grimness.

Benito Corghi was but one of 167 persons known to have lost their lives there, and his death was but the latest, albeit the most inexplicable, in a series of tragic incidents at a frontier where tension has escalated since last spring.

But he was the first non-German to have been killed. "That alone served to internationalize his senseless death and to turn the continuing violence at the boundary line into more than merely an intramural affair between the two Germans."

What makes the tragedy all the more ironic in retrospect is that Corghi, shot down by the guards of a Communist regime, was an active member of the Italian Communist party.

Shoot First

While it is unlikely that East German frontier soldiers, under orders to shoot first and ask questions later, will make distinctions in the future between the nationalities and political affiliations of the people at whom they fire, the East Berlin government's embarrassment at this juncture appears intense.

It is an embarrassment, moreover, which comes inauspiciously on the eve of a significant anniversary. On Friday, it will have been 15 years since the building of the Berlin Wall and the fortification of East Germany's 836-mile-long frontier.

That was a turning point, not only in German but in human history.

While powerful rulers in the past have built walls around their domains, East Germany's were certainly the first to wall their own people in rather than enemies out.

Yet, looking back 15 years later, the wall accomplished more of what they intended. It halted the mass human exodus which until then had drained that country of 3.5 million of its inhabitants.

It stabilized the economy to make East Germany, despite its mere 17 million population, the 10th largest industrial power in the world today. It has given East Germans the highest standard of living in the Communist bloc.

World Identity

Above all, notwithstanding its totalitarian ruthlessness, the wall enabled East Germany to stake out an international identity, to be diplomatically recognized by virtually every state in the world, to become a member of the UN and to finally obtain West Germany's grudging admission that there are now two sovereign, independent Germanys.

Yet for all the stability which this gave the regime, the wall dividing Berlin and the border between the two Germanys remain grimly in place—more than ever tragic symbols of man's inhumanity to man, and, indeed, more mortified than ever.

Since August 13, 1961, they have been the scenes of almost continuous construction work. All of it intended to make them even more ingeniously impervious. Some 470 watchtowers and 900 observation bunkers—one every half mile—have been installed and 60,000 soldiers are on patrol. There are tens of thousands of land mines, set to explode with only 13 pounds pressure, thousands of self-triggering scatterguns, hundreds of miles of barbed wire and wire-mesh fences and numerous other grisly devices to prevent flight.

Nonetheless, some 5,000 East Germans still manage to flee yearly. The majority, to be sure, seek safer means: False passports, ruses, the frontiers of less tightly guarded Communist countries, or the paid assistance of professional escape organizations. Yet, an astonishing number—on the average of one or two each day—brave the frontier itself, and usually succeed.

For the East German regime

those statistics apparently of sufficient proof that the ubiquitous barriers are still needed. And to prevent flight, East German guards are under no duty to shoot at what moves—as it did, probably mistakenly, at Benito Corghi last week.

The East German nation seems to be one that is ended to all totalitarian regimes.

Source of Discontent Yet actually, the wall is a primary source of East German discontent and the principal claimant to flight.

Or, as one East German, pressing the mood of millions once said: "Before the wall, I was committed to a state. Now only my cowardice and fear prevent me from fleeing. Were the wall gone, I would have no reason to flee and other desire than to live here."

Be that as it may, for West Germans, still not wholly reconciled to division and control by the daily trigger happiness the East Germans, the ugly frontier remains a constant irritant and a tangible source of an and frustration.

This accounts for most of the tension this year, beginning March when Michael Gert Schöner, a former East German politician, prisoner living in the West, raided the border and manifested one of those recently stalked scoundrels, the mechanism of which the news magazine Der Spiegel then described.

Anger also prompted a Hamburg man last month, after argument with his wife, to out of his car, stomp across debarment line to the West mesh fence and to harangue East German soldiers on patrol. They shot him down.

As incidents have multiplied, so have the demands to do something, particularly from opposition. Christian Democrats opposed from its inception to left-liberal coalition government, espoused, and eager in this election summer to portray government as insensitive, "soft on Communism."

The proposals during the week, couched in language of discontent of the latest cold days, have ranged from "shutting back" to fortifying the West German side as intensely as East Germany.

Trade Issue

All are as obviously unworkable as the suggestion that East Germany cancel the annual 350 million deutsche marks interest-free "credit" which East Germany enjoys under the terms of the "Intergovernmental Trade Agreement." The latter is a trade and trade provides badly needed jobs in West Germany.

But then, merely indicting East Germany of inhumanity as fore the UN next fall, as Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher proposes, is not likely to accomplish much either.

Perhaps, as the conservative Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung pointed out, the death of Benito Corghi was not entirely in vain. "It demonstrates that the wall is killing which has characterized this border is not just German but a European scandal."

On no other border in Europe are human beings treated this way. While East Germany never seen anything unusual shooting down its own people as has treated West German trespassers like rabbits to be hunted the death of an Italian Communist could turn even a regime as East Berlin's to reflection.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and with initials but preference will be given to those full signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Africa Black Gold Miners, Despite Gains, Lead Hard Life

By John F. Burns

WILKINS, South Africa, Aug. 9.—Gold, a metal that has lured man in his pursuit of wealth, has a different allure for black laborers who scratch a living from the hard rock of the veld, perhaps the richest bearing region in the world.

The 350,000 laborers, there, are working in conditions of appalling discomfort and danger, wages that run as low as 10 cents an hour.

Money, although only 10 percent of the minimum paid to miners, is enough to attract a stream of migrants from villages of miles away.

At Maholana, 28 miles from a tranquil village in Lesotho, a state surrounded by South Africa, a job drifting in green heat and dust 4,700 feet below the surface at the Free Geduld Mine in Welkom, in Orange Free State.

Pneumatic Drills want to pick up my family, said in halting English as he hunched at the pit face, where he operates a pneumatic drill, pick up my family I must money.

Maholana, who earns \$150 a month, wiped the sweat from his forehead as he talked. The rock temperature, cooled only slightly by air channeled to the pit, creates an atmosphere similar to a steam bath.

The discomfort is compounded by cramped space at the pit face. Because of the heat of the rock and the wetness of the gold seam, only no more than four inches of ceiling is rarely more than 6 feet high.

At the great depths that most is mined now, there is constant danger of rock bursts. Of 65,000 black workers employed by the seven mines operated by Anglo American Corp. in Welkom area, 86 were killed in accidents last year. Injuries included 36 skull fractures, 20 amputations and 5 spinal cases ending in paralysis.

It is not an attractive picture

Anglo American's gold division reported an after-tax profit of \$84 million last year, company officials say. This represented a return on investment of 8 percent, about half what many companies here earn. Moreover, the officials say, the company has been hit hard by a decline in the gold price, now \$112 an ounce after averaging \$165 last year.

The officials acknowledge that it could be dangerous to discontinue the expectations of the blacks, encouraged by improvements introduced when the gold price shot up to nearly \$200 an ounce in 1973.

In recent months, there has been increasing restiveness in the black hostels at the mines, manifested by occasional strikes. Although the strikes are illegal, the mines have been powerless to prevent them—a lesson not lost on black radicals, who have threatened to cripple the economy by closing the mines.

Money is the common grievance among the miners. Since 1971, wages have risen by 165 percent, enough to have pushed experienced workers' salaries higher than \$200 a month, but there is widespread resentment at the higher rewards for whites.

The preferential pay, ranging from \$500 to \$1,750 a month, is sustained by a system of "job reservation"—enshrined in law and jealously guarded by the white trade unions—that bars blacks from skilled jobs. The high-paying jobs open to them are monopolized by whites, paying up to \$450 a month.

Black Helpers Anglo American has written an agreement with the unions permitting black helpers for welders, electricians and mechanics. The unions refuse to permit these "artisan" aides to work alone, but, in practice, many do, displaying skills equal to those of the whites.

The company has also embarked on a multimillion-dollar program to mechanize mining and ease the tasks of tunneling, drilling and blasting. However, the technical problems are vast and the basic nature of the job—hot, hard and dangerous—is unlikely to change.

Efforts are being made to reduce accidents by more intensive training.

On the average, the workers, mostly foreigners, do six-month stints before returning home for vacation.

They get free board and lodging in the hostels, where they sleep 16 to 20 a room. Anglo American has spent millions upgrading its hostels. In one, at the President Steyn Mine in Welkom, it has provided spacious changing rooms with hot showers, a modern canteen and a sports stadium.

Anglo American has an 850-bed mine hospital on the outskirts of Welkom. Those admitted as a result of mine injuries receive full pay until discharged and compensation for disability.



ON VACATION—Spanish King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia with their children at their Palma de Mallorca vacation home. From left: Prince Felipe, the Queen, Princess Elena, the King and Princess Cristina. They plan to leave this week.

Probers Eye Link in CIA Plot FBI Director Says His Aides Lied to Him

By Bryce Nelson

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The discovery of the body of mobster John Roselli has spurred discussions here and in Washington about whether the slayings of Roselli and his associate, Sam Giancana, were related to their role in a reputed CIA plot to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

Roselli's decaying body was identified yesterday after it was found in a chain-wrapped oil drum floating in a bay near Miami. He died of asphyxiation, a medical examiner said.

Officials also wonder whether the murder of the two mobsters—Giancana was shot to death in his Chicago mansion on June 19 last year—were linked to their invitations to testify about the CIA plot before the Senate Intelligence Committee last year.

Former CIA Director William Colby acknowledged in Washington today that the agency had used Giancana and Roselli in a plot against Mr. Castro but he denied that the CIA was involved in the deaths of the men, the Associated Press reported. "I can guarantee you that the CIA had absolutely nothing to do with their deaths," Mr. Colby told television station WTSP in the capital.

"It makes me wonder," Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said yesterday. "One murder could have been unrelated to the Senate inquiry, but with two, I'm given some pause. I have to confess there is now reason to wonder."

Giancana's Death's Timing Sen. Church was chairman of the Senate committee, which was preparing to call Giancana shortly before he was slain.

Roselli gave his testimony five days after his friend was killed. Sen. Church said then that Roselli "gave us a good deal of detail" about the CIA plot.

According to the published testimony, Roselli told the committee that he and Giancana had been recruited in 1961 by the CIA as part of a plot to kill Premier Castro. He testified that he turned down the offer.

Sen. Church said yesterday that he would discuss the advisability of a full FBI investigation of the murders with Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, who is now



John Roselli

chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

"It bears looking into," Sen. Inouye said about a possible connection between the two murders and the reported CIA plot. "I'm asking for the facts for the committee. If the committee sees fit, we'll ask for an investigation."

The FBI did not conduct a substantial investigation of the Giancana murder, according to federal sources here. FBI and other federal law-enforcement officials said they thought Giancana's murder was a result of underworld friction.

Free to Testify The officials had reasoned that, because Roselli could testify with impunity, the Giancana murder was not related to the CIA plot.

In 1971, Roselli, who was serving five years in federal prison for his conviction in a card-cheating case, attempted to get his sentence reduced. His attorney said in court that Roselli had "rendered a valuable and dangerous service to the country" by taking part in the attempt on Premier Castro and a boat on which he was making his way to Cuba was destroyed by shelling.

A judge denied Roselli's request for reduction of sentence, saying that if Roselli had participated in a plot to kill Premier Castro, "it would be a catastrophic occurrence. I am not going to concede that a court should give credit to a person who attempts the assassination of anybody."

© Los Angeles Times.

Concorde in N.Y. Soon, French Say

PARIS, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—A senior official of the French Civil Aviation Department today expressed confidence that New York would soon allow the Concorde supersonic airliner to land there.

Michel Lagorce, commercial director of the department, said at a news conference: "We are reasonably confident that we will get the right to land at New York's Kennedy Airport before the end of the year."

Noise-level data on the plane being supplied to New York airport authorities were "reasonably good," he added.

Spain Military DC-4 Crashes; 10 Killed

CADIZ, Spain, Aug. 9 (UPI).—A Spanish military transport plane carrying 33 persons—officers, their wives and children—crashed today near this southern coastal city on a flight to the Canary Islands.

Ten persons died and 23 were injured, police said.

A communiqué by the Air Force Ministry said the cause of the accident was under investigation. The crash of the four-engine DC-4 plane in a hilly, wooded area 13 miles east of Cadiz set off a forest fire that firemen were still battling six hours later.

The elimination of systematic corruption in administration and the lowering of food prices were listed in first place by a high official when he was asked to what use the government had put its emergency powers.

The official said further that the government had greatly accelerated the granting of housing sites to the homeless. He said that since the installation of control from New Delhi, known as President's rule, 40,000 sites had been assigned, quadrupling the existing rate, which was 20,000 a year. He said that 7,400 acres for cultivation had been distributed to landless families totaling more than 7,600 persons.

Bonded labor, a widespread system of near-serfdom in remote areas, has become the target of a government campaign, according to the official. He asserted that more than 2,200 persons had been released and rehabilitated. A moratorium on most agricultural debts for peasants with minimal income has been declared, he added.

In March the minimum wage, which was less than 3 rupees (about 30 cents) a day, was raised to 5 rupees.

The official concluded that these actions were addressed to the preoccupations of 99.9 percent of Tamil Nadu's population, leaving only a small group unhappy over the stern restrictions on civil liberties.

To Mrs. Gandhi's Emergency Rule Indian Opposition Redoubt Yields Quietly

By Henry Kamm

MADRAS, India, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Nowhere is the docility with which the people of India have accepted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 13-month-old assumption of nearly full powers so striking as here in the state of Tamil Nadu, in the far south.

Until early this year, seven months after the declaration of a state of emergency, Tamil Nadu was controlled by a party in opposition to the governing Congress party. It was one of only 2 of the 23 states not controlled by Mrs. Gandhi's party. The other, Gujarat, has since been taken over by New Delhi.

On Jan. 31, New Delhi removed Tamil Nadu's governing party, the Dravidian Progressive Federation, despite its overwhelming majority of 173 seats in the 234-member state legislature. About 500 political activists, mainly from the Dravidian party, have been jailed without charges, according to an authoritative administration source.

But so placid is this densely populated state of more than 42 million inhabitants under direct rule from New Delhi that it was the deposed chief minister himself, who had to start the only known public protest.

Long Live Democracy

Last June 2 the ousted leader, Muthuvel Karunanidhi, trooped with a handful of followers to a statue in downtown Madras and raised a cry of "Long live democracy" and "We want press freedom!" He could have held his shortlived protest at the statue he had erected for himself during his eight years in power but he refrained.

Mr. Karunanidhi, who related in an interview that the police held him for four hours, said "They don't want to make me a martyr but their motive is to destroy me, so they defame me, under direct instructions from the Prime Minister."

The state government was dismissed on accusations of corruption. A steady campaign of charges of personal corruption on the part of the deposed chief minister is being waged by the controlled press and state radio.

Even opponents of emergency power for Mrs. Gandhi believe there is substance to many of the charges. But they say that comparable corruption exists in states run by the Congress party and that New Delhi has not deposed the governments involved.

Writing Censored

Mr. Karunanidhi, the author of 37 film scripts in this center of low-budget movies, of 10 dramas, of many novels and poems and of countless articles in his newspaper, Murali, or Drumbeat, said his writing was under strict censorship.

He displayed newspaper galley proofs with heavy excisions. In an account of Jimmy Carter's acceptance speech, the article was left intact but the headline, repeating a phrase by Carter, was deleted. It said, "The Government Should Never Suppress the People." The censor demanded that a headline that said "The Price of Vegetables Is Rising" be set in smaller type.

A son and a nephew, the editor of the paper and a member of Parliament have been imprisoned under the maintenance of Internal Security Act. Mr. Karunanidhi said. He added that he was under steady police surveillance, that his home and those of his friends and staff members had been raided and that former associates had been made to issue statements hostile to him.

While the neutralization of his party appears complete, the Congress party, according to political sources, has made little headway in building a strong organization of its own.

A newspaper editor said that "there had been such tremendous corruption" that putting the



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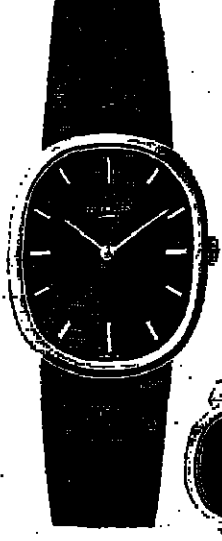
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ITALY

Verona's Spectacular Outdoor Operas

By David Stevens

VERONA, Italy (IHT)—The onion domes of the Kremlin and the more familiar glories of Memphis and Thebes are sharing the vast spaces of the Verona Arena this year, with "Boris Godunov" and "Aida" as the large-scale spectacles of the 54th season of Europe's most durable outdoor opera enterprise.

Considering the possibilities of Mussorgsky's music drama for spectacular effects and lavish sets and costumes, it is a little surprising that "Boris" has figured only twice before in the Verona seasons—in 1930 and 1950 for a total of nine performances. Its drawing power does not quite match that of "Aida," but it almost filled the arena's 25,000 seats on July 31, despite a thunderstorm only an hour before curtain time.

In recent years, "Boris" has benefited from much "original version" scholarship regarding

orchestration, scene order and the like—even going so far in Western theaters as to have the opera sung in Russian by singers unacquainted with the language at audiences with even less of a clue.

There is none of that here. Verona means popular opera—in the box-office, not the Marxist sense. That means star opera, with Boris's death saved for the last, preceded immediately by the scene in front of St. Basil's Cathedral, giving the Boris more exposure. It means opera in the vernacular, and here the Italian text was projected with exemplary clarity, not only by the largely Italian cast but by the Bulgarian bass Nicola Ghuselev in the title part.

Judicious Cutting

It also means the Rimsky-Korsakov orchestration, with its more colorful appeal to the ear than Mussorgsky's own austerities. And it means judicious cutting—for instance, trimming the Polish act down to a spectacular love scene and eliminating the monk Rango and his murky political-religious plotting.

Georges Wakhevitch's spacious sets and Jeanne Wakhevitch's rich costumes suited perfectly. The Kremlin spires and domes, with a multiple-duty church facade and an immense flight of stairs, was the permanent element towering over more transient scenic units—and was a reminder of

where the power was, regardless of the scene of the moment. Vasily Kaslik maneuvered his numerous forces around with persistence, making it clear who was on what side in what is, after all, not the clearest of plots.

Elihu Inbal conducted a taut and vivid performance, keeping his far-flung choristers well in hand. Ghuselev's noble, somewhat austere czar was surrounded

Clay Tablet Is 'Missing Link' in Alphabet Study

TEL AVIV, Aug. 9 (AP)—Israeli archaeologists have unearthed a broken clay tablet inscribed with one of the world's first alphabetic scripts.

The shard, dating from the 12th century B.C., was discovered near Tel Aviv, according to Prof. Moshe Cohen of Tel Aviv University.

"The tablet was written only two or three hundred years after alphabetic writing was invented," Prof. Cohen said. "It provides a missing link in the earliest development of the Hebrew, Greek and Roman alphabets."

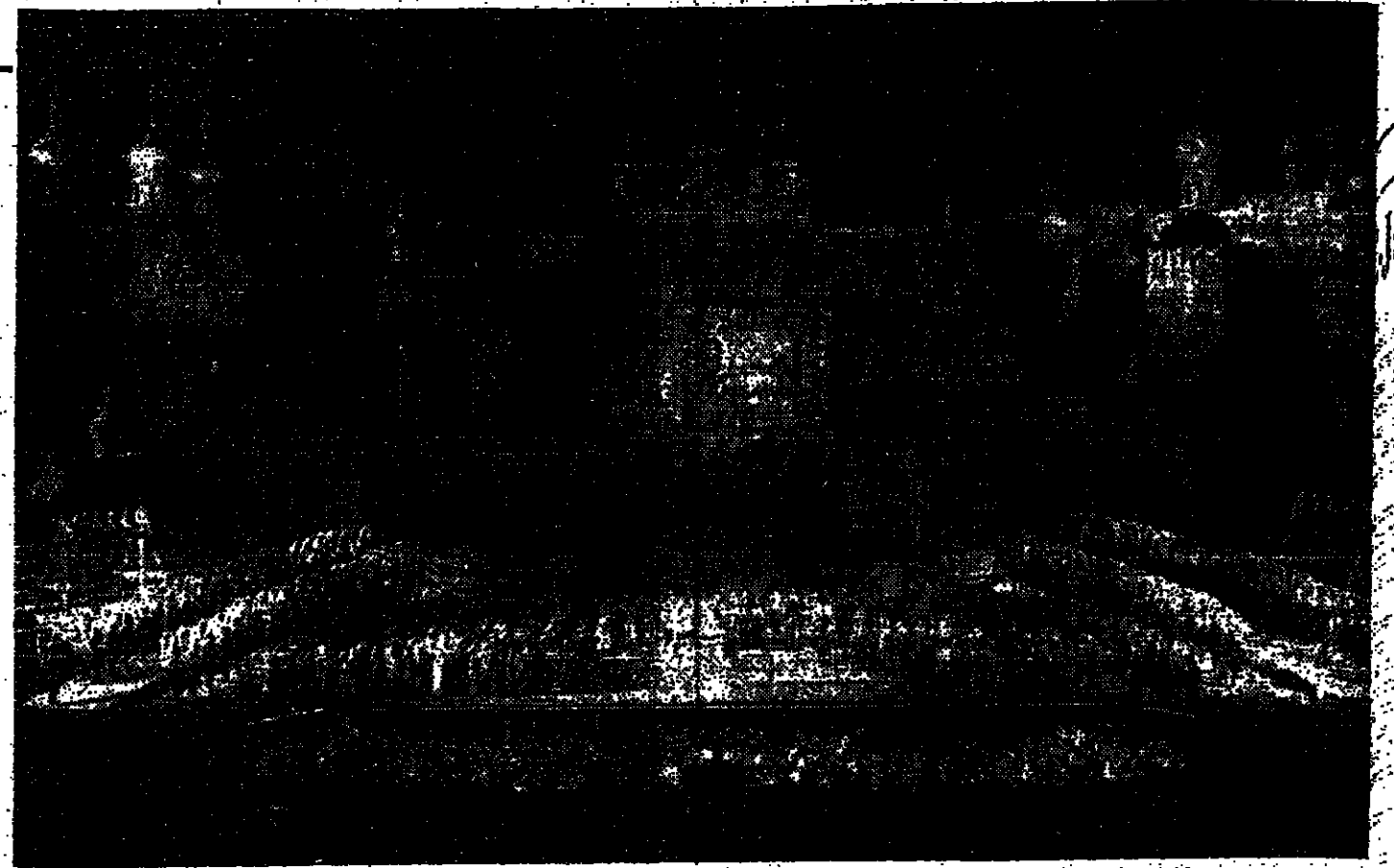
Researchers have still not deciphered the text on the fragments. The alphabet has 80 to 85 letters.

by Giorgio Casellato Lambertini's ringing Dimitri, Gianfranco Casarini's dignified Pimen, and Lajos Komar's rather straight and unadorned Shilsky.

This year Verona is marking the centenary of the birth here of Giovanni Zamboni, the noted tenor who was the prime mover of the first arena performances—of "Aida" in 1913. His face looks out of bookstore windows from the cover of a biography by his daughter, and "Aida" is back at the arena for the 20th season.

Alas, it is not very well represented by the gaudy sets and costumes of Vittorio Rossi and hisses-faire staging of Carlo Mastrini. Seta Del Grande delivered a promising, sensitive Aida, with a manner somewhat grander than her voice, but she was matched in the cast only by Giampiero Mastromei's rough, forceful Amonasso and Ronaldo Giakotti's Ramfis. Pedro Lavigna and Emma Bagioni were pedestrian, or less, as Radames and Amneris, and Renato Sabbioni conducted.

"Aida" is being given several more performances through Aug. 29, "Lucia di Lammermoor" is the third opera in this year's program with Cristina Deutch and Luciano Pavarotti scheduled for most of the remaining performances (Aug. 10, 13, 15), and Tchaikovsky's ballet "The Nutcracker" will have five performances from Aug. 20 to 28 with Carla Praci and Paolo Bortoluzzi.



The cast and setting for "Boris Godunov" at the Verona arena.

Viterbo's Imaginative Small-Scale Festival

By William Weaver

VITERBO, Italy (IHT)—In the old, pre-superhighway days, Viterbo was an important stop on the road from Rome to Florence. In still earlier times, it was a proud and fierce city-state, residence of popes and princes. Though still flourishing, it is now less familiar to tourists, who hasten by Eural pass or autostrada from one major attraction to another. To their loss, the ancient city is rich

in monuments and attractions, not least of which is the annual Festival Barocco, currently in progress.

The opening event was typical of this small-scale, but imaginative organization. It was a revival—the first in modern times—of Antonio Caldara's opera "Ilgenia" in "L'Alfide," originally written for Vienna and presented there at the court theater on Nov. 4, 1718. A Venetian, Caldara was a fertile, influential composer, whose music until very recently was neglected even by the most industrious musicologists. Lately, it has begun to attract attention and arouse enthusiasm, but performances of his operas are still rare and precious events.

The revision of this "Ilgenia" by Marcello Foca (who also conducted the two performances during the festival) inevitably

involves some heavy cutting; many of the beautiful, shapely da capo arias have the final section lopped off, or barely indicated by the orchestra. The proportion between recitative and arias is unbalanced heavily in favor of the former. In theory, not a totally bad idea, since the elegant text is by Apostolo Zeno, a major figure in the history of the libretto. But in practice, this insistence on recitative leads to occasional stretches of monotony. Fortunately most of the young Italian singers in the cast enunciated clearly.

The staging, by Vera Bertinetti, was pleasingly simple, and the setting was magnificent. A small, raked platform had been set up in the Italian gardens of the Villa Lante in Bagnaia, a few kilometers outside Viterbo. The audience sat in a temporary grandstand beneath vast plane trees, and the music was ac-

companied by the very faint of the garden's numerous fountains.

Foca's chamber orchestra, with cornet and oboe (Saverio Franchi, at the oboe), was in charge of recitative. As Ilgenia, Gash Novelli displayed a sweet, singing voice and an attractive presence. The same can be said for Silvia Silveri, as Elissa, an enlaced princess who, in version of the story, is sister in the place of Agamemnon's daughter. In a travesty, the mezzo-soprano Gluse Duile Molle was impressive for her assurance and for warmth of her voice.

The festival continues, concerts—including other rarities—in some of the churches of Viterbo and more opera performances. Galuppi's "Il Filosofo di pagna" at Villa Lante.

DINING OUT

Venice's Restaurant Doges Branch Out

By Naomi Barry

VENICE (IHT)—Ten kilometers from the parking lot at the Piazzale Roma on the Treviso road, the Cipriani restaurant doges of Venice, have opened Al Postiglione, offering the same kind of inspired simple food as Harry's Bar.

Harry's, a packed international restaurant, gives the impression of dynamism growing out of spontaneous explosion. Actually, the profit-sharing phenomenon is carefully programmed and controlled by the silently ubiquitous Arrigo Cipriani, Mr. Cipriani, a karate teacher in his off hours, has a sense of crisis timing.

In contrast, Al Postiglione is relaxed and spacious, located in a century-old post-changing house with elbow room. It caters to a predominantly Italian clientele who live and work on the mainland. The new restaurant reflects the family's glint-eyed supervision. Giuseppe Cipriani is behind the scenes. Arrigo Cipriani comes on Mondays when the Venice goldmine is closed. The key members of the staff underwent basic training in Harry's Bar.

All the familiar dishes developed by the parent institution are present. The fresh homemade pasta—some say it is the best in Italy—is worked into cannelloni, ravioli, pappardelle, lasagne. The No. 1 favorite: green or white square-cut, thin noodles, tagliolini, with a dollop of Bolognese meat sauce and then gratined.

Carpaccio, translucent slices of raw beef fillet dribbled with a discreetly spiced mayonnaise, has become a house trademark. Frisotto, thin as taffeta, is the prized ham of San Daniele from the nearby Treviso region. Connoisseurs are given their choice of the muscolotto, darker and saltier meat from the bone end of the ham, or the peler and sweeter meat.

Several years ago, Giuseppe Cipriani created a risotto primavera, with fresh vegetables from Tuscany, the island in the lagoon where the family has an inn. Mr. Cipriani asked the Postiglione's young chef, Alfredo del Peschio, to adapt the principle to pasta. This is now known as tagliolini alla campagnola. It is an unusual and refined combination, already on its way to becoming another classic. The

vegetables must be young, tender, and fresh.

Tagliolini alla campagnola (serves 4)

Sauce:
1 carrot
1 small eggplant
2 small zucchini
4 mushrooms
Parsley, chopped
Fresh tomato sauce
2 slices pancetta (fat back bacon)
White wine.

Dice the bacon fine and fry out in a little butter. Add the

finely diced carrot, thinly sliced mushrooms, zucchini and plant. Sauté lightly for 2 minutes. Pour on a cup of white wine. As soon as evaporated, add 1 cup of fresh tomato sauce and a generous cup of chopped parsley. Heat in and toss with the pasta, vegetables, although cut must retain their individuality. Serve with grated Parmesan cheese.

The menu at Postiglione is short and regional. There is a vegetable soup, a soup, and a white onion. Fish from the Adriatic is sole, San Pietro, Coda di Manzo, and Veal Port. The veal is straightforward but prepared with delicacy. The salad, the freshness of a country garden. The desserts, including the cream, are made on the premises. The specialty: any of soufflé to order (minibar, four persons). The sugary carafe wines—two white and red—are from the area.

(Al Postiglione, Marocco Mogliano Veneto. Tel: 971. Closed Tuesdays. Price: 5,300 lire and 6,600 lire. Plus service, wine 500 lire c. Also à la carte.)

PARIS

Shopping This Month's Sale For Next Summer's Fashion

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT)—When Karl Lagerfeld showed sneakers with his collection for summer, they looked like a joke. Especially when he showed them with evening wear.

But they focused attention on what was to become the latest in summer footwear—canvas. Now canvas sandals are everywhere, and as often as not, on sale.

Footwear fashions do not change abruptly. It costs a lot to last, and it is just catching on.

Canvas sandals—before the August sales—were selling at varying prices. At Dior the price tag of 135 francs and a checked color range (black and green, Gitanes blue, among others) made it doubly attractive. At Céline, the blue denim sandals were fetching hefty 420 francs.

The most popular shape is the espadrilles, preferably red, preferably with laces crisscrossing the leg. Givenchy has a color version.

Another Lagerfeld trend that looked like a joke at the ready wear shows in April were those outrageously low-cut, one-piece suits. But again, the mallot has turned up everywhere and looks as if it might finally triumph over the bikini.

For one thing, it ties in with the shift toward more elegant. Besides, it lends itself better to a more elaborate beach wardrobe than the latter is back.

For several seasons, you picked up your beach clothes when you got to Saint-Tropez. Now, Paris designers are concentrating more on beachwear and cruisewear collections.

Jean-Louis Scherrer did one of the best summer lines with mail of a printed fabric featuring little boats and waves. As wraps, offered long, matching terry-cloth robes and deluxe terry towels (designed by Paulette, which explains the staggering 500-franc price tag). Madame Grès also had two-piece of linen, which seemed mol on the body, with matching linen caps. Just too elegant for us.

In everyday terms, this means the end of the sloppy swimsuit, a bath towel wrapped around the hips. With everything now on it's a good time to start building a beach wardrobe for next summer. The trend this spring was the strapless or can-can top sundress. Within the last couple of months, the dress has caught with such a vengeance that it's straggling. The many of the dress are unattractive—shabby, shoddy cottons exposing thousands of flabby-white shoulders and arms. This fashion needs upgrading—sales or no sales, it should be left strictly aloft.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1976

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EC-Japan Talks Aid Car Firms

SLS, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Mon Market, seeking to a massive surge of Japanese exports, hopes the European Community will be beneficiary of recent ones with Japan and an example for other

er talks had already eased light of the European steel strike, and intensive discussions are being held concerning the tanker industry.

Officials of the European Economic Community hope that the accords reached last month will not only offset a mounting trade deficit with Japan through European growth in the Japanese market but also head off swelling pressure for protectionist measures in Europe.

As Japan's economy recovered, exports to Europe of products ranging from cars and ships to watches and television sets rose.

In 1975 Japan enjoyed a \$3.2-billion trade advantage with the Common Market. And this year European officials estimate their commercial shortfall with Tokyo will swell to \$4 billion.

Structural Problem
Denmark's commissioner to the EEC, Finn Olav Gundelach, who headed a mission to Tokyo in mid-July, said in an interview, "Our trade problems with Japan are more structural in nature and cannot change from one day to the next." But he said his mission had two goals in Japan: "a signal—a flash through the ranks of their system that European imports are welcome in the Japanese market" and "active cooperation in dealing with barriers to such trade."

Mr. Gundelach said he felt that the mission had accomplished its aims.

A few days later the Japanese

acknowledged that their exports were growing much faster than predicted earlier and said that frictions with foreign trade partners could result unless remedial action was taken.

Facing an expected trade surplus of \$6.3 billion, they began work on an import promotion program to be readied by the end of this month.

The Gundelach delegation also began a process of joint stimulation of European shipments in such priority sectors as automobiles, pharmaceuticals and processed foods.

Protectionist Demands
In the face of a build-up of demands from European automobile manufacturers for additional protection from Japanese competitors, community officials recently have concentrated on increasing sales of European cars in Japan.

Despite quotas against Japanese cars in such countries as Italy, Japanese manufacturers sold 370,000 vehicles in the Common Market last year while Europeans shipped only 26,000 to Japan.

Part of the problem, some say, is the Japanese language, which has been called "the biggest non-tariff barrier" to trade. Another is the stringent new Japanese automobile emission standards, which require testing in Japan.

As a result of the recent discussions, Japanese experts will begin advising European automakers on how to build and test exhaust systems to meet Japanese law. And Europeans hope they will receive advance notice of law changes in a European language.

Following the new auto industry cooperation, Europeans think similar tests can be made in other top-priority sectors to overcome their serious trade imbalance with Japan.

In a recent speech Mr. Gundelach noted that the Common Market had run a trade deficit with Japan since 1967 and that, "as long as such an imbalance continues, Japan is inadvertently sowing the dragon's teeth of protectionist pressure."

Price Double
An important uncertainty concerns the movement of prices. The rise of industrial wholesale prices has been pronounced in recent months, the report says, and import prices could rise significantly depending on world market trends and on the technical assumption of an unchanged effective exchange rate. Hence "the risk of re-acceleration of inflation cannot be ignored," it says.

Another basic consideration for Japanese policy makers is the substantial slack in the economy. "The speed with which slack should be absorbed, the optimum degree of utilization of resources and the desirable pattern of demand and output pose difficult problems," the report says.

The OECD remarks that the recently-approved plan for the fiscal years 1976 to 1980 projects an average rate of GNP growth slightly more than 6 per cent reflecting general consensus in Japan in favor of slower expansion in the future with less pressure on total resources and a shift from business investment to welfare-oriented national expenditure.

Jobless Rate
Although the trend of employment could "steepen" in the first half of 1977, unemployment may edge down only slowly, from a seasonally adjusted rate of 1.9 per cent in the first quarter of this year to approximately 1.6 per cent by mid-1977.

On the trade side, the survey says that following the very rapid growth in the first half of 1976, Japan's export markets are expected to expand at a more moderate pace during the next 12 months.

The volume of exports, which may have risen at an annual rate of over 45 per cent in the 12 months to mid-1976, is forecast to increase by 8 per cent to mid-1977.

With imports likely to accelerate "significantly," Japan's current account surplus, which in the first five months of this year was running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about \$5.4 billion, is expected to be progressively reduced over the next 12 months to perhaps \$1.25 billion, the survey says.

Strikes Don't Last as Long**Situation Improves at Leyland**

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Aug. 9 (NYT).—At 11 a.m. each day a report is placed on the desk of Alexander Park, 49, the Yorkshireman who runs the sprawling British automotive colossus that makes Jaguars, Triumphs, MGs and Rovers. It is not a financial report that Mr. Park gets. It is a strike report.

One day last week, a typical day for British Leyland Ltd., Mr. Park learned that there were seven strikes in progress at the company's factories. They had been caused by 200 men, who in turn had forced 5,000 others of Leyland's labor force of 180,000 to stop work.

In the year since the British government bought 95 per cent of Leyland to save it from certain collapse, it seems that in some ways all the government's bureaucrats and all its resources have not made much of a dent. Strikes are still part of the Leyland way of life, and the company still makes old-model cars in old factories. But the strikes do not last as long as they did a year ago, and now there are fewer of them. New factories are opening, paid for with money borrowed from the government, and a few new-model cars have begun to trickle out of them.

For six months Leyland has been making money, after a loss of \$20 million last year on sales of \$3.3 billion. And Mr. Park said the company would remain profitable for all 1978. "Each

month we're adding to the profits we made in the first half," he said.

Britain's entire approach to nationalized industry seems to be changing, after years of troublesome experimentation, and Leyland could be the first strong example of the new attitude. For years the more outspoken of the men who have run the government-owned industries have complained bitterly of their inability to produce profits because of government interference in such management responsibilities as setting prices and laying workers off during business declines.

Sometimes last year the government found that such intervention had become self-defeating. Companies that could not raise prices to meet their costs or lay off workers had to be subsidized. That aggravated the national debt, Britain's inflation, and other ills that helped depress the British pound.

These days, said Mr. Park, "I don't consult anybody if I want to lay people off. We just lay them off." Indeed, over the last year, Leyland has laid off 38,000 workers, few of whom are ever likely to return.

"I feel I'm still in free enterprise," he said. "I look upon my funding, for example, no differently from how anybody else looks at his funding, except I have a restricted source—the government." He can get government aid, he said, but he has to pay the same interest rates that other big companies pay their commercial lenders.

Income Tax Evasion Seen**Jury Probes Fraud in Chicago Soy Trade**

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—The two-month-old federal grand jury investigating soybean trading on the Chicago Board of Trade has found evidence of fictitious, pre-arranged trading by exchange floor traders and others, sources close to the investigation say.

Although the investigation is months from completion, insiders say that criminal indictments are possible for offenses ranging from income-tax fraud and evasion to violations of the commodity exchange act.

The investigation has been widened in recent weeks to trading in other commodities on

the Board of Trade and trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The investigation is expected to accelerate the drive by the government's new Commodity Futures Trading Commission to expand its regulatory control over the giant Board of Trade and other commodity futures markets.

The grand jury is being run by the U.S. Attorney's office in Chicago with the assistance of two attorneys from the Futures Trading Commission and Internal Revenue Service investigators. According to Board of Trade sources, 70 subpoenas have already been served on various member firms, floor traders, clerks and runners. In some cases trading records going back to 1973 have been seized. More subpoenas are expected.

One knowledgeable Board of Trade trader said the big fear among some traders is that someone will receive immunity and implicate other traders.

Swindle Complaint

The investigation was reportedly sparked by an individual who went to federal authorities last year to complain that he had been swindled by several professional traders, one of whom is a major soybean trader on the Board of Trade. The facts of the case are still unclear, but government officials have discovered that in one instance the trader apparently had paid an interior decorator for some goods by losing money to him in a soybean trade.

Investigators allegedly discovered that the trader had been manufacturing in order to pay the decorator while saving money on their taxes by giving them a trading loss to offset other trading profits. Informal sources said the current investigation is centered on this and several other instances of possible artificial trading. The prevalence of such practices is a matter of some dispute, but until recently, "fictitious trades were relatively easy for floor traders to pull off, insiders say. The trader's own account is not time-stamped and immediately reported as are those executed on behalf of brokerage house customers and commercial hedgers. Also commodity exchange ticker tapes report only price changes and not individual trades."

Dollar Fluctuates As Pressure on Snake Is Eased
LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—The dollar strengthened today against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc but weakened against the French franc, sterling and the Benelux currencies in what appeared to be a reversal of speculative positions taken before the weekend.

On Friday there had been anxiety in the market over the possibility of a realignment of the joint European currency float or snake. When this development failed to occur, the previously weak currencies were bought and the stronger ones sold.

The dollar fell to 4.9715 French francs from 4.98 Friday. It also eased to 39.24 Belgian francs from 39.27 and to 2.6880 guilders from 2.6970.

However, the dollar rose to 2.5443 marks from 2.5395 and to 2.4905 Swiss francs from 2.4820. The disparate movement corresponded to a noticeable easing of pressure on the snake. For example, the Belgian franc rose to 0.06484 deutsche marks from 0.06487 Friday, a level that was just below the 0.06470-mark bottom support point. The guilder ended at a 1.4-per-cent discount from its deutsche mark parity compared with 1.9 per cent Friday. The maximum trading margin allowed is about 2.25 per cent. Sterling rose \$1.7915 from \$1.7882 Friday.

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Approach of Hurricane Adds to Wall St. Woes

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—The approach of the season's first major storm added to the woes of investors today as New York Stock Exchange prices declined for the third consecutive session. Turnover was light.

A hurricane warning for the metropolitan area prompted the exchange to close the market an hour ahead of schedule.

Analysts said the market was a do-nothing affair from the outset, and suggested that the weather problem seemed to provide investors with a good excuse to engage in the same watchful waiting of recent sessions.

Part of the dullness has been attributed to the normal summer doldrums and part to caution ahead of next week's Republican presidential convention in Kansas City.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 983.45, off 2.54. A number of the industrials were ex-dividend today, which pulled the average down.

Even the utility index, which throughout the past several sessions has been a bright spot, turned lower.

Volume was 11.7 million shares, compared with 13.93 million Friday. About 550 issues showed gains, while about 730 declined.

Among the weakest spots were United Nuclear down 3 5/8 to 30 3/4, Hewlett-Packard 1 7/8 to 102 3/4, Ken-McGee 1 to 11 3/4, and Texas Instruments also 1 lower to 117 3/8.

Coca-Cola Bottling of New York, a volume leader, slipped 3/8 to 7 1/4 on 478,600 NYSE shares. MCA Inc. gained 3/8 to 30. The film maker reported slightly higher second-quarter earnings, but forecast lower results for the third quarter.

Grumman Corp. edged up 1/4 to 17 5/8.

Ernst & Straton eased 3/8 to 27 7/8 despite sharply higher per-share quarterly profits.

Among the glimmers and blue chips, IBM was unchanged at 374 5/8. Du Pont also unchanged at 135 3/4. U.S. Steel off 1/8 at 51 7/8. Dow Chemical down 1 1/2 at 44, and Polaroid off 1/8 at 39 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined on light volume. The Amex index slipped 0.18 to 103.23.

Imperial Oil "A" eased 1-1/2 to 22, while Dome Petroleum dipped 1/4 to 41 1/4. Dome reported higher earnings last week. But Kewanee Industries rose 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Citibank Sues In Zaire Deal
NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Citibank said today it has started legal proceedings against the Export-Import Bank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. challenging the creation of a preferential payment facility involving certain foreign exchange earnings of the Republic of Zaire.

Citibank filed the action on its own behalf and as agent for 10 other commercial banks who previously extended credit to Zaire in reliance on the terms of an existing loan agreement.

Citibank said it took this step following numerous meetings with the Export-Import Bank at which Citibank and the other lenders explained their position, emphasizing that such a preferential facility would not only violate the credit agreement but also create a precedent harmful to international lending.

"When a government lender uses its power to obtain preferential treatment for itself at the expense of private lenders, these lenders will be reluctant to extend further credit to foreign government borrowers. Such action by one government invites other governments to adopt a similar approach," a bank spokesman said.

Spain Gets Loan
LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Spain obtained a \$1-billion, five-year Eurocurrency bank loan under an agreement signed in Madrid today.

Japan Urged to Consolidate Recovery, Avoid New Inflation

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—The main task of Japanese economic policy makers is to consolidate the recovery and to ensure a pattern of expansion in line with official medium-term aims without rekindling inflation, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

In its annual survey of the Japanese economy, the OECD predicts a continuation of the current upswing during the next 12 months with real gross national product growth of between 5 and 7 per cent by mid-1977, but warns of "inevitable uncertainties."

It points out that the sharp upturn of activity in early 1976 was partly due to very strong rise in exports, which are expected to slow down considerably in coming months. The report says that it is doubtful whether domestic demand will replace exports sufficiently early as a source of buoyancy.

On the other hand, it goes on, a stronger development cannot be

Profits Decline At Siemens in 1st Nine Months

MUNICH, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Net profit of the Siemens AG group in the first nine months of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 was down to 340 million deutsche marks from 349 million marks in the like year-ago period, the company reported today.

Group sales totaled 14.7 billion marks in the period, up 8 per cent from 13.1 billion marks in the like year-ago period.

The drop in profit resulted from a sharp drop in the profit margin in the third quarter. Profit in the third quarter of the current year was 32 million marks on sales of 4.7 billion marks, against 118 million marks on sales of 4.5 billion marks in the comparable year-ago period. The return on sales in this year's quarter was 1.7 per cent against 2.6 per cent for the first half of this year and 2.4 per cent for all of fiscal 1975.

The company offered no explanation for the reduced profit margin. Return on sales for the nine-month period was 2.3 per cent. The company said it expected sales for the entire fiscal year to top 20 billion marks, against 18.97 billion marks in the previous year.

U.S., U.K. Ready Negotiations On New Air Commerce Pact

By Paul Lewis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Scarcely noticed in the state of Bicentennial rituals, a new political-economic battle has broken out between Britain and the United States, with negotiations scheduled to start next month.

The outcome is bound to affect the health of the airline industry, particularly the ailing American carriers Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines. And it may ultimately alter what everyone must pay to fly overseas.

In short, the British government has declared war on one of the last vestiges of free competition in the international air travel business. On June 22, it announced it would withdraw next June from the bilateral 1946 Bermuda agreement, which regulates airline operations between the United States and Britain, in the Caribbean and in and out of Hong Kong.

Originally, the pact settled the bitter haggling by the wartime allies over peacetime air commerce. Beyond that, the pact serves as the basis for the 60-odd bilateral air travel agreements which the United States has with other nations.

U.K. Objectives
Britain has a number of detailed objectives to put forward at the next meeting in London—including a revision of Pacific route structures that Pan Am has found profitable, new routes to Houston and Atlanta for two privately owned British lines and elimination of one of the American competitors from London routes flown by state-owned British Airways.

But basically, it wants two things: An equal share of traffic on the routes affected, instead of the present 55-35 split in America's favor, and a cutback in the number of North Atlantic flights. "What we are really doing now," says one British official, "is seeking a new basis for international civil aviation. The Bermuda principles have served the world well for 30 years, but they no longer correspond to present-day realities, with the proliferation of subsidized national airlines and a growing demand for equality between nations. If the industry

is to prosper for another 30 years, we need a new agreement."

Others, often noting London's interest in bolstering its own subsidized airline, see it differently. "It's equality of results the British want rather than equality of competition," according to Constantine Menges, director of the Civil Aeronautics Board's international division. And he wonders whether the negotiations might better pit the United States against Europe as a whole rather than just one nation.

Mr. Menges also warns that the British proposals, by encouraging

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

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Hutton

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, August 9—Closing Prices

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc
7 D.	51¢-52½	37½-41	1½-2¼
1 M.	52½-51½	41½-41½	1½-1½
2 M.	51½-52½	41½-42½	1½-1½
6 M.	61½-62½	43½-44½	2½-2½
1 Y.	62½-61½	51½-51½	2½-2½

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 9, 1976			
	Price		Price
	Yen		Yen
Aashi Glass	320	Matsu E. Wks.	640
Canon	411	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	138
Dai Nip. Print.	300	Mitsubi Corp.	620
Fuji Bank	360	Mitsui Co.	198
Fuji Photo	427	Mitsukoshi	198
Hitchi	220	Nippon Elec.	142
Honda Motor	797	Sharp	407
C. Itoh	298	Shiseido	1,050
Japan Air L.	1,650	Sony Corp.	2,750
Kansai El. P.	675	Sunthomo Bk.	1,000
Kobe Steel	450	Tokai Marine	280
Kirin Brewery	342	Takeda Chem.	210
Komatsu	410	Teijin	1,170
Kubota	138	Tokai Marine	1,460
Matsui Ind.	660	Toray	548
		Toshiba Motor	1,000

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U.S., Britain Ready Negotiations on Air Pact

(Continued from Page 7)

airlines to equalize their market shares, might lead them to neglect market growth and the interests of the consumer. He points out that world air traffic has grown phenomenally under the Bermuda principles and that the burden of proof must rest with those wanting to change them.

What Fact Does

What are the Bermuda principles and why do the British feel they are outdated?

First, the Bermuda agreement was and is far from being a monument to free competition between rival airlines. It lays down which routes Britain and American airlines can fly and prevents any competition between them on prices. (In practice, international fares are decided by all the airlines together in the International Air Transport Association.)

But in other respects the pact does allow competition among the carriers—in particular, the right to decide the frequency of the services they run (the amount of capacity on offer, in the jargon of the trade), subject to government review, so as to ensure services meet public needs and not unduly hurt other airlines.

encouraged the airlines to put too much capacity, particularly on North Atlantic routes where most carriers are losing money. (Swissair, West Germany's Lufthansa and Scandinavia's SAS are notable exceptions.)

The British maintain that restricting the number of North Atlantic flights would not only help even out market shares but also enable each nation's airlines to fly more profitably. This in turn would ease the continual pressure from loss-making carriers for higher fares and promote the growth of air travel, so the argument goes.

Profitable Route

The irony is that no one involved seems to be losing money on the British-American run itself. British Airways made about \$3 million on that route last year and Pan Am, while refusing to be specific, said its British flights were in the black. TWA refused comment, but industry sources indicate it, too, at least broke even on the route.

It is the other North Atlantic routes that account for TWA's \$62 million and Pan Am's \$124 million of red ink last year on European business. And British Airways lost \$17 million last year not because of the competitive North Atlantic routes but rather

in the highly cartelized inter-European market.

Also, Britain's overall share of North Atlantic traffic has been rising, while that of the Amer-

But British officials say the improvement is too slow at a time when the government is trying to end its subsidies to state-owned industries such as British Airways.

The British also argue that with 28 different airlines now flying these routes, the competition has become destructive. Their stated objective is to reduce the number of flights between Britain

So far this summer, Pan Am and British Airways say their planes have been close to 60 per cent full. All the same, this still means that the equivalent of about eight jumbo jets are flying empty between Britain and the United States every day.

Considering the losses Pan Am and TWA have racked up on the North Atlantic routes, it is not surprising that the British proposals are getting a rather sympathetic hearing from the industry here.

(Paul Lewis writes on international matters for the National Journal in Washington.)

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Bank Mees & Hope NV	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.		Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet		Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de l'Union Européenne	Baring Brothers & Co., <i>Limited</i>		Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	W. I. Carr, Sons & Co. (Overseas) Ltd.		Cazenove & Co.
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Credit Suisse White Weld <i>Limited</i>	Den Danske Bank AF 1871 A/S	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Dewasay & Associés International S.C.S.
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Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)		Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.	
Lazard Brothers & Co., <i>Limited</i>	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Morgan Grenfell & Co. <i>Limited</i>
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The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co. Ltd.	Nomura Europe N.V.	Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.	
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Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Triakaus & Burkhardt	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) <i>Limited</i>	
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Vickers, de Costa & Co. Ltd.	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Wardley <i>Limited</i>
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- 1976 -	Stocks and	Sa.	Chg.	Chg.	- 1976 -	Stocks and	Sa.	Chg.	Chg.
High Low	Div In S	P/E 100s	High Low	Quot. Close	High Low	Div In S	P/E 100s	High Low	Quot. Close
47 1/2	52 1/2	Purcell	1.08	8	145	25	26	26	
25 1/2	25 1/2	Quaker	.54	4	120	27	26 1/2	26 1/2	
20 1/2	20 1/2	Questar	.7	1	36	17	17	17	
20 1/2	20 1/2	Questar	.7	1	36	17	17	17	
20 1/2	20 1/2	Questar	.7	1	36	17	17	17	
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20 1/2	20 1/2	Questar	.7	1	36	17	17	17	
20 1/2	20 1/2	Questar	.7	1	36	17	17	17	
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20 1/2	2								

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At the Annual General Meeting of Banco de Santander held on 26th June 1976, approval was given to the accounts for the year ending on December 31st 1975 and to the recommendations of the board of Directors regarding the distribution of profits for the year.

	US. DOLLARS*
● Total income 1975 before expenses _____	334,404,814
● Total Net Profit _____	68,390,043
● Transfer to Reserves _____	31,666,667
● Payment of Dividends to shareholders _____	14,064,583
● Transfer to Tax Reserves _____	22,658,793
● Reserves for Possible Loan Losses _____	10,000,000

Increases Based on 1971 index: 100%

● Total Deposits	_____	213,4 ½
● Funds Borrowed	_____	268,3 ½
● Paid in Capital	_____	250,- ½
● Reserves	_____	250,- ½
● Net profit	_____	313,4 ½

Market value of outstanding shares US DOLLARS 1,251,153,300

- 490 Branches throughout Spain
- 31 Branches and Representative Offices throughout the world
- 106,242 Shareholders at 31.5.76

	US. DOLLARS*
Total Deposits at 31.12.75 _____	3,443,822,468
Total Loans at 31.12.75 _____	2,981,994,175

* (U.S. \$ 1.00 = PESETAS 60, December 75)

Amex Nationwide Trading, August 9—Closing Prices

High	Low	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	100s	High	Low	Class	Close	High	Low	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	100s	High	Low	Class	Close
7 1/4	5	A Control	44	11	2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2	15 1/4	10 1/4	CalPac Inc	1	10	7	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/2 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	8 1/4	6 1/4	Camco Inc	8	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	41-103 1/4	36 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	14	12	Comp Air	14	16	4	6 1/4	6 1/4	14
5 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/4 Am Fitch	11	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	10	8 1/4	ConEd	25	17				

	High	Low	Last Ch'ge
5000000000	101 1/2	101 1/2	3/4

[illegible]

High	Low	Last Ch'ge
71 1/2	52 1/2	101 1/2 101 1/2 36

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natsu 7¼-90	106½	108½	15½	10
sushita 6¼-90	117	119	5	4
ugi 7¼-90	104	105½	2	2

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NEW YORK (AP) The following list
a selected: Nat

[illegible]

Micro	10	10 1/2	Econ Lab	24	24 1/2
n Telev	20	20 1/4	ElPas El	10 1/2	11 1/4
			Elba Syst	13 1/2	13 1/2

Mr. Wdo	10:12	11:12	Elder Be	7	7%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Elec Nucl	7	7%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Elec Mod	14	21%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Elec C	21	21%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Enthw	4	4%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Enthw	23	23%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Enthw	21	21%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	3	3%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	23	23%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	4	4%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	44	44%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	18	18%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	5	5%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	17	17%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	11	11%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	12	12%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	13	13%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	3	3%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	17	17%
Mr. Dv	10:12	11:12	Falk Tek	1	1%

inks	8 1/2	Frnd Ice	18 1/2	19	
ks Sca	15 1/2	16 1/4	Gen R/Es	3 1/2	4 1/2
wning	3 1/2	4			

[illegible]

lu Vent	12	11 1/2	luBk G	13	13 1/2
m Clr	11	11 3/4	luBk Wsh	3 1/2	3 1/2
m Sh	21	22 1/2	luSou Ut	25 1/2	26 1/2

W Vent	15	11%	Intrnk G	13	13%
M Clr	11	11%	Intrnk Wsh	3%	3%
ml Sh	21	22%	Isabow Ut	23%	24%
mmw Pa	2	2%	Jamsby	13	13%
n Pap	2	2%	Joffy Fds	15	1
ssw Co	8%	9%	Joslyn M	15%	16
aw Co	15	15%	Kaiser SH	46	47
tr Fed	2%	3	KalaStf pt	17%	18%

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An advertising campaign the **International**

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24	BrownCo	wt	9	4	4	4	8	3%	Damson	Oil	21	-5	6%	6%	6%	10%	2 1/2	Gladding	Cp	25	5 1/4	5
11 1/4	BmFA	52a	8	1	11 1/4	11 1/4	20 1/4	12%	Daniel	18b	8	6	19	18 1/4	18 1/4	5%	2 1/2	Glasrock	Pr	21	3 1/4	3 1/4
100	BmFA	52a	7	7 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	14%	4%	Dataprod		13	118	12%	12%	12%	5%	2 1/2	Glasrock	Pr	21	3 1/4	3 1/4

[illegible]

N. YORK.	Aug. 9.—Cash	Mar.	12.25	12.26	11.90	12.18	12.60	SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)	High	Low	Close
		May	12.32	12.44	12.10	12.40	12.51				

Sales estimated: 4,050.	SILVER (5,000 troy oz)
POTATTOES (50,000 lbs)	JUL 1130 1120 1130 -1125 L
	SEP 1094 1082½ 1100 -1105 H
	DEC 1062 1050 1062 -1067½ H

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.	Apr	6.85	6.94	6.82	6.90	B4.79	Dec	424.00	423.00	419.50	413.00	428.00
11.00	11.02	10.90	10.90	11.30	Sales:	485.					Dec	424.00	428.00	419.50	430.50	
											Feb	429.00	432.00	424.00	424.00	435.50

London Metals Ma

Corp	4,800	13%	1/2	May	56.75	56.75	56.50	56.45	854.50	Aug 07.
Tr	91,800	60%	1/2	Sales: 150.						
Trn Co	91,600	14%		COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs.)						LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs.)

Dec	8.700	9%+	95	Mar	73.60	73.80	72.55	A72.55	74.55	Dec	37.20	37.20	36.15	36.15	36.80
Jan	4.700	30%+	96	May	73.70	73.70	72.50	A72.50	74.50	Feb	37.22	37.25	35.85a	35.85	36.0
Inc	84.000	27%+		Jul	73.00	73.00	73.70	A73.70	73.70	Apr	34.15	34.45	35.20	35.20	36.05

Aug. 9, 1976

Standard & Poor's	Aug. 9, 1974	Dec. 6, Feb. 7, Jan. 8, Open interest: Jul	Jul	1,015.00
	WHEAT (5,000 bu)	0: Aug 103; Sep 1702; Oct 266; Nov 712;	Jul	1,000.00
		Dec 1100 Feb 14.	Sep	

[illegible]

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies

	Sales	Closes	Ch	\$	£	DM	FF	L. S.	Gldr.	RF can.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.	Cash wlt	Orangoco	Ward
In	26,600	27 1/2	+ 1/2												
Amsterdam	7,899			4,810		105,975	54,105	92,180		5,885	100,000	66,175	CocaBig NY	Rohm Haas	WnUn

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runs the risk of immediate defeat if East has a small singleton diamond.

As the cards lie, the early

South	West	North
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♠
3 ♠	Pass	5 ♥
6 ♠	Pass	Pass

West led the club ♠

